The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2109. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

CONQUEST OF THE ROHILCUND.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *Indian Empire* was appointed to sail from Galway for New-York, touching at Halifax, on the 18th of June.

On the 12th, in the House of Lords, Earl MALMESBURY announced that the *Cagliari* affair had received a satisfactory solution. Naples had consented to pay £3,000 by way of compensation to the English engineers WATT and PARK; the steamer was to be placed at the disposal of Queen VICTORIA, and the Sardinians were released, and would be forthwith sent back to Genoa. This announcement was received with loud cheering.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry, Lord STANLEY said Government had sent a dispatch to India disapproving of the policy of annexation, and disavowing the annexation of Dahr. He also stated that Lord CANNING's proclamation on the fall of Lucknow had been issued in a modified form, and that a spirit of conciliation had prevailed, with a most satisfactory result.

The London *Times* draws serious attention to the fact that France is arming on a large scale both by land and sea, with a method, a system and a deliberation truly formidable to all her neighbors, and indicating that "she is gathering up her colossal strength, and would appear to be on the eve of some vast enterprise in the prosecution of which that strength is to be put forth to the utmost."

The *Times* thinks that the season has arrived when England ought to speak plainly in the matter, and let the Emperor know that "he asks too much if he expects that he is at once to enjoy whatever power, support or influence his alliance with England may give him, and at the same time to inflict upon us by his vast military and naval preparations, a war expenditure which we are most unwilling to incur, and which casts upon us many of the evils of a state of actual hostilities. In politics many things apparently discordant, may be made compatible, but it is impossible that two powerful and neighboring nations can at the same time be aiming against each other, and united in close alliance and cordial friendship."

A match has been made for a race between the American horse *Prioress*, and *Beadsman*, the winner of the Derby. The event is to come off at Newmarket, in October, and the terms at £500 a side. The horses are to carry even weights, (119 pounds each,) notwithstanding that *Beadsman* has an advantage of two years in age over *Prioress*.

A match has also been made between Mr. TEN BROECK's horse *Babylon*, 4 years, and Lord CHESTERFIELD's *Telegram*, 3 years, at even weights, for £200 a side, to be run the day after the above.

Mr. TEN BROECK's horses *Charleston* and *Pioneer* are both entered for the Goodwood Cup.

A prospectus had been issued of a journal devoted to American interests, to be published in London. It is called the London *Cotton Planter—A Journal of Tropical Civilization*, and particular attention is promised to the Cotton interests and the question of negro labor.

Sir PHILIP CRAMPTON, Baronet, the distinguished Irish physician, is dead. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his son, Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, formerly Minister at Washington.

The returns of the Bank of France for the month ending June 10, show an increase of over 29,000,000 francs in the cash held in Paris, and of about 39,000,000 in the branch banks.

The *Moniteur* announces that France has purchased the absolute right of property in the domain of Longwood, St. Helena, where the Emperor NAPOLEON I. ended his days, and of his tomb on that Island.

Intense heat had prevailed in Paris and its vicinity, and agriculture stood sadly in need of rain.

A favorable reaction had taken place on the Paris Bourse, the main cause being a rumor of satisfactory arrangements having been made between Government and the Railroad Companies.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* learns that an additional article to the convention between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and MILLAUD & Co. of Paris, declares that the convention will not be valid unless Stephens' company, of New-York, who have a previous contract, allow June to pass over without executing the stipulation of this contract with Nicaragua.

The Plenipotentiaries to the Paris Conference held another sitting on the 10th.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* describes the difficulty which has arisen between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the right of search, and concludes that both nations are in the wrong—England because she seeks to "exercise a control over the other navies of the world"—the United States because they offer a plausible motive for the interference of which they complain, by engaging in transactions condemned by morality." "The state of things," says the above journal, "is certainly embarrassing. Were the other nations to be raised from the position of simple spectators to that of judges, would they not condemn both parties? For England has sought to raise an excess of power into right, while the United States, who justly claim the independence of their flag, abuse that sacred principle by tolerating the Slave-trade."

Prince NAPOLEON is to leave Paris for a temporary visit to Algeria, in July, taking his final residence there in the course of the Autumn.

The Paris Bourse, on the 11th, was again rather heavy, and the 3 per cents. closed at 68.

The Paris *Patrie* says that France does not now keep her ships on the African coast to catch slavers, but to prevent British ships-of-war meddling with French vessels. It declares such an attempt as watching the coast of Cuba frivolous and vexatious.

The Queen of Spain had returned to Madrid.

The importation of cereals into Spain, until the end of December, had been officially authorized. This measure had reduced the price of wheat in several markets.

The Madrid journals state that General CONCHA is to remain Governor of Cuba.

A Berlin despatch says: "The cabinets of France and England are opposed to the decision of the question of Denmark, and the Duchies being left solely to the Germanic Diet, and have expressed a wish that it should be referred to a European tribunal."

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Herald* says that events assuredly indicate the fast ripening of a misunderstanding between France and Austria; and the *Globe's* Paris Correspondent says there can be no doubt that Austria is drifting into a war with France. The Archduke JOHN, who possesses much engineering capacity, will organize on a grand scale the armament and fortifications of Antwerp, and the Duke of BRABANT is engaged in a strategic examination of all the Prussian fortresses along the Rhine.

A telegram from Vienna states that the British Consul-General at Belgrade had been attacked and severely [illegible]ded by two Turkish soldiers.

A Rus[illegible] was expected to visit Ragusa.

The T[illegible]ment is said to have fully resolved [illegible]ce, the insurrection of the Christi[illegible] was much agitation among the [illegible] and many families were emigrating[illegible]

Sir HENRY BULW[illegible] Minister to Constantinople, had [illegible] to his post without delay, and it [illegible] of the Montenegrin question wi[illegible] on his arrival.

The French Government had receiv[illegible] ment of a Convention agreed to [illegible] pension of hostilities between the Montenegrins and the Turks

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

Final Preparations—Departure of the Fleet.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

The wire squadron, as it is termed in nautical circles here, is still anchored in the Sound, and only waiting now the signal which will permit its clearing out to sea. As far as preparations are concerned, every vessel was in a position to start yesterday evening, and the only cause assigned for the continuance of the delay is that Professor HUGHES has not yet completed those electrical experiments through the coil which, we are told, will result in a greatly-improved rate of speed in transmitting words. At present the arrangement is that the *Agamemnon* is to get under way to-morrow (Thursday) evening, but it would certainly surprise no one here to find this still further delayed, and it is not at all improbable even now that the starting will be put off till Saturday morning. Everything, however, is completed for going at a moment's notice, and within an hour after the signal is hoisted all four vessels could be clear outside and going down the Channel. Since the return, both the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* have each received an additional length of 50 miles of wire, and every spot on which coals could be piled, and on very many where, as it turned out, they could not, the vessels have been crammed choke full. This, as we have before remarked, makes very little difference in the trim of the *Agamemnon*, but the poor *Niagara* seems as if the provocation of another ton or two would send her to the bottom. It is impossible for any one to look now at her heavy water-logged aspect and believe she is of the enormous tonnage stated. The *Himalaya*, which has anchored near her, though five feet shorter, has a finer shape, and looks in every way a fair match for the Transatlantic frigate. It has been erroneously supposed by some that, as during the experimental trip the cable was broken two or three times in rapid succession on board each ship, the trial was therefore a failure, and that the path to success with the undertaking itself is still as obscure and difficult as ever. These opinions, however, have no foundation in fact. The experimental trip was decided on for the purpose of putting the cable and the various apparatus for laying it to the most severe tests, and, in fact, to make mishaps, in order that the value of the different machines for remedying such disasters might be practically ascertained.

From the beginning it was intended to lose or expend the cable with which these experiments were made, and for this very purpose the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* were each provided with some 20 miles of coil which had been condemned as worthless by the Company's engineers. We have already informed our readers in what manner this was expended in the Bay of Biscay; let us now see the results which have been achieved from such trials. Every step in the whole course of the experiments was watched with the most jealous care, and at the time of the first fracture of the cable it was remarked with surprise on board the *Agamemnon* that the rope had parted in the machine instead of, as has always been the case in submerging cables, at the last wheel going out over the stern. The second, third and fourth fractures also taking place between the wheels of the paying-out apparatus, and in precisely the same spot as the first break, endeavors were made to account for these unpleasant coincidences. The cause was soon ascertained. In the process of paying-out, the cable passes over two large wheels, each of which has four very deep V shaped grooves. Before the present improved paying-out apparatus was designed, the great difficulty in sinking cables had been their liability to surge when an attempt was made to check their speed—that is, the rope slipped over the wheels without turning them. In the present machine, to obviate this serious danger, each of the eight grooves in the wheels was made with a regularly increasing circumference of one-eighth of an inch, so that the slack rope, if any, would be absorbed entirely in the continued stretching the rope underwent in passing round. Apparently the increase of circumference was so trifling as to be of no importance either one way or the other, but a moment's reflection shows that, in reality, it effected such a change in the condition of the rope as would render it little short of an impossibility to submerge it without breaking. The increase of one-eighth of an inch in each groove stretched the piece one inch and one-eighth in passing through the machine. The whole length of the wire in the machine at one time is 120 feet, but 30 feet makes a complete circumference of the two grooved wheels, and of course, as there could be no surging or slipping back, it amounted to a stretch of one inch and one-eighth in each 30 feet for every fresh length of 30 feet entering on the small diameter of the wheel, passed off at the large end, and therefore every 30 feet, so to speak, "went through the mill," and was stretched to its gradually increasing diameter, coming out at last 30 feet 1⅛ inch long. If the whole length of cable was thus paid out, it would stretch it some 11 miles longer than it is now. A weight of one ton suspended to 60 feet of the wire stretches it one inch, but it would require nearly three tons to stretch 30 feet 1⅛ inch longer. What made this strain the worse was that it was one of which the dynamometer indicated but a small share. Therefore, when the cable broke between the wheels, with the dynamometer standing at a certain strain, it only gave the amount of force required to overcome the resistance of the machinery and brakes, with the addition of the strain exerted at a powerful leverage to stretch the wire between the wheels. In truth, therefore, there is no knowing the actual weight at which the coil broke, and it can only be presumed that, as the Company have made many hundreds of experiments on its strength, and have never yet met even with a faulty piece which broke at less than four tons, while very many of them have stood as high as eight, none of the ropes broken during the experimental trip gave way at a lower strain than the lowest we have mentioned. Directly the trip was over, and the wire squadron anchored in the Sound, there was a general meeting of all the engineers and others in charge of the machinery on board both the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, and whatever doubts remained as to the risk incurred by the increasing diameters of the wheel grooves were at once done away with when it was found that the *Niagara's* cable had on all occasions also broken in the machine, and at precisely the same spot as the same accident occurred on the English vessel. This was regarded as conclusive, and accordingly it was resolved to land the wheels at Keyham, and have all the grooves planed down to the same diameters, which was done forthwith. Mr. AMOS and Mr. APPOLD objected to this operation as unnecessary, inasmuch as the wire was not stretched 1 inch in 30 feet, but only 1 inch in 120, and that in fact the stretching was required to prevent the coil surging or paying back. At the same time, however, they distinctly expressed their opinion that though unnecessary the planing down would do no harm. There can be no manner of doubt but that this alteration is a most important and valuable improvement. There is not the least possibility of the cable surging, as the tar prevents it. When the action of the machinery was reversed for hauling in, of course the cable was wound in at the largest wheel and off at the smallest, and the cable, if ever, would have surged then, but never did, though the strain at one time was at its highest point.

As far as other matters went on board the *Niagara* the experiment was perfect. At no time did the dynamometer indicate a higher strain upon the wire than 51 cwt.—about 6 cwt. less than that on board the *Agamemnon*. The greatest speed at which the coil was run out, was at the rate of 100 fathoms in 64 seconds, or rather less than six nautical miles an hour; about the same (within a few fathoms) of the greatest speed of the *Agamemnon*. The *Niagara* not only cast loose her large buoy and buoyed four miles of cable, but she also attached one of her small buoys at about a mile from the largest. Both answered the purpose in every respect. Shortly after buoying with the smallest the coil parted from the *Niagara*, and the sudden jerk caused it to break away from the buoys in precisely the same manner as it occurred with the *Agamemnon's* wire. An examination into the cause of this showed at once that the fastenings used to secure the cable to the buoys were not sufficient either in grip or strength, in case of any sudden pull. These have accordingly been altered, and made capable of enduring ten times the strain the wire can ever put on them. The form of the splice also has been slightly modified, from a semi-circle to a slight segment of a circle, and by this the chance of the wire untwisting in its descent is still further guarded against. Thus, every precaution which skill and foresight, aided by practical experience, can suggest, has been adopted, and all the apparatus may now be regarded as perfect. Some doubt still exists whether the *Agamemnon* will sail or be towed to her destination in mid ocean. Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, is determined on steaming; but the *Agamemnon* is already so full that it is no longer doubtful that she cannot take the coals necessary for eighteen days' steaming. Though the sacks are stowed in temporary bunkers along the main deck, it has not been found possible to cram more into her than 480 tons, or, at the most extreme computation, only coal for fifteen days. Under the most favorable circumstances this is the time she must occupy in the voyage, but if even a single day were lost in making the splice she would be unable to steam at the most critical part of the voyage, namely, when approaching the coast of Ireland. How this difficulty is to be got over is not yet decided, though most probably it will be arranged by giving the *Agamemnon*, towed by the *Valorous*, a couple of days' start of the *Niagara*. This would do all that is wanted. The *Porcupine* surveying vessel has already been dispatched to Newfoundland. She will wait for the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay, and pilot her carefully through its intricate navigation to the Bay of Bulls, where, if all goes well, the wire will be landed, and the latest advices from New-York and Washington instantly transmitted. During the paying out no messages are to be sent through the wire from ship to ship, but merely constant currents, to show that the insulation and electrical continuity are perfect.

The rendezvous in mid ocean for which the squadron steers on leaving is 52° 2′ north latitude, 33° 18′ west longitude. Where the American side of the cable will be landed is in 47° 49′ north, 54° west, and the telegraph-house at Valentia is in 51° 56′ north, [illegible] 25′ west. The precise distance between the two [illegible] is 1,720 nautical miles. The length of wire in [illegible] amounts to 2,966 nautical miles, so that there is at least 80 or 90 per cent. allowed for slack and contingencies. In our account of the experiment trip we stated that Mr. WOODHOUSE went on board the *Niagara* as electrician. This was a mistake. Mr. WOODHOUSE went as superintending engineer, and Professor WHITEHOUSE was electrician.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET.

PLYMOUTH SOUND, June 10.

A sudden fit of energy on the part of the authorities at this port has decided that the squadron is to go to sea without further waste of time. When we informed our readers, yesterday, that each vessel was ready to go off at a moment's notice, we did so under the firm impression that a steamer was appointed to tow the *Agamemnon* to the rendezvous in mid-ocean. At the last moment, however, it has been decided that she is to sail there, in spite of the fact that she is jury-rigged with 40-gun-frigate masts, and so deep in the water that she will scarcely move to anything short of half-a-gale. When to these drawbacks is added the important fact that light westerly winds always prevail at this season of the year, our readers will easily be able to estimate the time which the English portion of the expedition is likely to occupy in reaching the centre of the Atlantic. The *Valorous*, a steam frigate capable of towing two vessels like the *Agamemnon*, is to go with her, but on no account to tow her, and in case of her being tempted in any sudden emergency to infringe this rule, she is only supplied with coals enough to take herself back to England after sailing to the rendezvous. It may, and very likely will, be urged that the *Valorous* had not enough coals on board to tow the ship, but at least it cannot be denied that the *Gladiator*, a frigate capable of towing the *Agamemnon* half round the world, is left behind idle at her moorings here. How it is that the shareholders allow the Admiralty to have any voice in an affair of this kind it is hard to say. About a fortnight ago, when not an electrician nor any engineer even was on board the *Agamemnon* an order arrived from the Admiralty directing that vessel to go to sea immediately, and whether the *Niagara* was ready or not. Fortunately, the senior officer at this port had sense enough to disobey the order until a remonstrance could be sent, and only to this insubordination on the part of the Admiral is it due that the squadron was allowed to get ready at all. These things are to be regretted much, but it is better to know them now than that we should learn them hereafter in the exaggerated narratives of the New-York journals. Even as it is, they will surely be distorted to the utmost. The reason for the *Agamemnon* being ordered to sea so soon and suddenly is that she may gain a day or two's start upon the *Niagara*, which is to steam to the rendezvous. Yet, hardly is it known that the *Agamemnon* is to sail to-day ere it is announced that the *Niagara* is to steam out also. Of course, with such an advantage, she is certain to be at the rendezvous some two or three days before the *Agamemnon*, and thus afford scope for a continuance of the same vapid platitudes against the Britishers, their ships, schemes, people and Government, which have already, to say the least, made the officers of the *Niagara* tolerably amusing in Plymouth. The *Agamemnon* sails with exactly 13 days' coal for half speed, and six days' coal for full steam. Her voyage is sure to last 24 days.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

PLYMOUTH, Thursday evening.

Attended by the *Valorous* and towed by two steam-tugs, the *Agamemnon* left the Sound at 9 o'clock, this morning, and waited outside. The *Niagara*, under steam, and attended by the *Gorgon*, did not leave until 11 o'clock. At that time there was no wind, but a favorable breeze from the north having sprung up subsequently, the squadron started under canvas only for their destination.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The French on the Coast of Africa.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, June 10.

Viscount GODERICH asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there was any truth in the statement alleged in the *Times* of the 17th of May to have been made by Mr. MASON, United States Minister to France, that there had been some communication between the Governments of England and France, upon the subject of the exportation of negroes from the west coast of Africa, in the course of which her Majesty's Government had informed Count WALEWSKI that they would not object to the French scheme for that purpose, while the wants of the British Colonies were being supplied by the Coolie trade?

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the attention of the Government was at once called to the statement to which the honorable gentleman referred, and grave misapprehension must have existed as to the facts on the part of Mr. MASON. It was true that there were communications between our Government and France in reference to the scheme of free emigration, as it was termed, but during the whole course of those communications they were, on our side, rather expressions of regret that any such scheme should have been originated, and still more as it was persisted in, [hear, hear,] *and certainly no concessions were at any time made such as were described by Mr. Mason, nor any admission that such a course would be proper.* [Hear, hear.]

Mr. C. FORTESCUE asked if the scheme was still going on?

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the British Government felt it their duty to point out strongly their objections to the scheme, but they had no reason to suppose that it was given up. His noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department had proposed to the French Government that they should name a person and we should name a person, to make inquiries on the spot, and the French Government had assented to that course. [Hear, hear.]

From the London Times, June 11.

Lord GODERICH last evening asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there was any truth in the statement that the British Government had given its sanction to the French scheme for the exportation of negroes from the West Coast of Africa? The answer of Mr. FITZGERALD was plain and precise. He said that the communications of this country were expressions of regret that such a scheme had been originated and persisted in, and that the British Government had felt it their duty to point out strongly their objections to it. This statement comes opportunely at present. It can no longer be doubted that the project which has received the approval and support of the French Government, and which is now being carried out by French speculators, *is simply the Slave-trade disguised under the name of industrial emigration.* As it is becoming obvious that for the protection of the black race from forcible abduction and servitude we must trust to the moral sense of France, America, and the other countries possessing territory between or near the tropics, we give to the world a narrative which has reached us, and which demonstrates clearly the nature of the proceedings which the French Government has sanctioned. We trust that, when once such facts are known, the task of those who remonstrate against the scheme will be no longer difficult. We cannot claim to prevent other nations embarking in the Slave-trade, but it may be allowed to us to expose any practices akin to it which are carried on under a specious name—a name which, perhaps, quiets the consciences of many who have good feeling enough to shrink from evil, but not energy enough to track it to its haunts and destroy it there.

The *Ethiope*, Captain CROFT, a steamer belonging to the West Africa Steam Company, arrived at Monrovia, the capital of the settlement of Liberia, on the 14th of April. The captain, on landing, was informed by ex-President ROBERTS that a French vessel, the *Regina Cœli*, which had been for some weeks collecting "emigrants," under the new system, had been the scene of a fearful catastrophe. These so called emigrants had revolted during the absence of the captain, purser, and a few of the crew, who, fortunately for themselves, had gone on shore for a short time. The seamen left on board, to the number of eleven, were murdered by the negroes; the doctor alone was spared and put on shore. The ignorant wretches, after perpetrating this deed, had taken possession of the vessel, and were known to be in the neighborhood of Cape Mount. Shortly after Captain CROFT received this information there came a formal request from the French Consul that the *Ethiope* would, if possible, recapture the vessel. The *Ethiope* set out accordingly. The *Regina Cœli* was known to be well armed; ships conveying this class of emigrants are, it appears, well armed; and Captain CROFT made every preparation. But, rightly believing that Ex-President ROBERTS would exercise a moral influence on the blacks, that gentleman was requested to accompany the expedition. At 9 o'clock the next morning they sighted the *Regina Cœli*, "quite unmanageable near the shore." "As we neared," says an eye-witness, "we saw her decks crowded with people, who, as soon as they saw the British flag, hung out a white shirt, and, the *Ethiope* coming within hailing distance, they made all possible demonstrations, by clapping their hands and crossing their arms, thus expressing their joy at seeing a British ship, and their readiness to give themselves up." Mr. ROBERTS went on board, and when the blacks heard they were to be taken to Monrovia, they danced and shouted with delight. Mr. ROBERTS, having heard the account of these people, expressed his opinion that all the so-called emigrants were merely slaves, and had been regularly bought, shipped, and manacled just in the regular way, as practiced on the coast for many a year.

The account the negroes gave of themselves leaves, indeed, no doubt of the fact. The irons with which they had been manacled were on board, and many of them retained the marks on their wrists and ankles. They were about 270 in all, but 100 had left before the *Ethiope* fell in with the ship. One of the men said that the greater part had been brought down from the interior and bought by the Frenchmen in the usual way. Others had gone on board as laborers, he himself among the number, and had been suddenly seized, put in irons, and stowed away in the hold. By these means were the emigrants obtained, who, but for the mutiny, were destined to "develop their faculties by contact with civilization" in the Island of Reunion, late Bourbon. The account given by them of the massacre itself was that it arose from the cook stabbing one of the people who had gone to the galley to get something to eat; but there can be little doubt that the deed was premeditated, and that the cook's violence, even if true, was only the signal for rising.

The sequel of this story is ridiculous enough, and we only relate it as a specimen of the manner in which the chief of the French naval squadron on the West Coast of Africa interprets international usages and respects foreign authorities. Capt. CROFT had been requested by the French Consul to go and recapture the *Regina Cœli*, and he did so; but M. SIMON, the captain of the lost ship, put off in an open boat when he saw the *Ethiope* approach, and when the *Regina Cœli* was captured he demanded that she should be immediately given up to him on the ground that she had never been out of his possession, inasmuch as he was in the neighborhood, and had moreover demanded 25 men of the Liberian Government to help him in the recovery. The answer naturally was, that the *Ethiope* had captured the vessel, and must have salvage. The French Captain refused to pay any or come to any settlement, and as the *Regina Cœli* had been taken into Monrovia, he called on the French naval force to interfere, and the last we hear of the matter is, that two dispatches have been addressed to the President of the Republic of Liberia, couched in the phraseology of which Europe has lately had more than one specimen. The demand is, that "Captain SIMON, of the French ship *Regina Cœli*, may be again placed in possession of his vessel, illegally seized by the English packet-ship *Ethiope*, and brought into the roads of Monrovia;" and, furthermore, that the murderers be apprehended and delivered up. It will hardly be believed that it is desired also to make the *Ethiope* responsible for the damage which the rebellious slaves did on board. But the style of the "Chief of the Staff of the French Naval Division" is the point most worthy of attention. With a just scorn of so plebeian a functionary as the President of a Republic, he thus expresses himself: "I declare that the capture has been arbitrary, illegal, and valueless, and order that Captain SIMON be immediately replaced in possession of his ship. I also insist that the murderers of the crew of the *Regina Cœli* be arrested and delivered to the commander of the *Renaudin*."

This, however, is but a pendant to the original history, which is the mutiny of a number of kidnapped slaves, bought, carried on board, chained in the usual way, and destined to be transported to the French plantations under the name of "voluntary emigrants." That the system is nothing more than the Slave-trade under another name cannot be doubted. That the immigration of Africans and Asiatics into thinly-peopled colonies is desirable we have always upheld, and even this French scheme might have been so worked as to be a blessing both to Africa and the Antilles.

The various races which have been introduced into the British possessions have of late years prospered and been productive of prosperity to the others. The Coolies in the Mauritius and Demerara, the Chinese in Australia, and even large bodies of Negroes introduced into different islands, have had no reason to regret the change in their lot; and we hope that this kind of emigration will continue and increase. But nothing is more likely to check a really healthy supply of labor than such a nefarious traffic as has now been exposed. We trust that the French Government will no longer hesitate to discountenance proceedings which are able now to boast the Imperial approbation.

The Arrest of Capt. Judkins in New-York.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 11.

Mr. HORSFALL called attention to the arrest of Capt. JUDKINS, of the Royal Mail steamer *Persia*, in New-York, on the 16th May last. Capt. JUDKINS had been arrested for not permitting officers to land, which he had done in obedience to the orders he received from the Quarantine officer. It appeared that the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States were in direction opposition on this subject.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said that the Government had no official information, but they would give the subject all due attention.

The Dickens Scandal.

From the Scotsman.

As Mr. DICKENS' statement is apt to be somewhat unintelligible to those beyond the reach of the gossip of London and the "literary world," we may explain that the fact, as we are informed, is, that Mr. DICKENS has, by mutual agreement, separated from his wife, on the ground of "incompatibility." The name of a young lady on the stage has been mixed up with the matter—most cruelly and untruly, is the opinion, we hear, of those having the best means of observing and judging; indeed, the arrangement itself is to a great extent a refutation of that part of the scandal. Of the family, (eight in number,) the eldest son remains with his mother, but some at least of the daughters go with Mr. DICKENS, and the head of his new home is a lady, a very near relative of Mrs. DICKENS. We mention these facts to explain the allusions to which Mr. DICKENS has thought proper to give publicity, and also to do so in such a way as to prevent the transaction so dimly referred to being made the subject of inferences too unfavorable.

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

Naples (June 5) correspondence of the London Times.

Looking towards the mountain, from Naples, nothing can be grander than the spectacle which it presents. I am standing in Santa Lucia, which is crowded by eager and curious spectators, who seem to be hushed by the awfully grand appearance of the mountain. They are almost silent—a wonder for Neapolitans—except when from some spot the fire flashes with greater brilliancy, then there is a shout. Vesuvius is, in fact, girdled with fire—that is, as far as the eye can see, from the Fosso di Favame on the north to the Fosso Grando on the south. The rest of the mountain I inspected yesterday, and the sides exhibited no signs of activity. Supposing the girdle to be carried all round one might speculate on consequences which would be fatal to the existence of one-half of the greatest objects of interest in the neighborhood of Naples. There is however, one point in the northeast where the lava has gushed forth, and flowing down towards Ottajano has destroyed a portion of the property of the Prince, so called. From the top of the cone there are given few or no signs of activity—an occasional flame, or a few sparks, and nothing more, for the fire is drawn off from the chain of mouths which half surround the mountain. On Tuesday, after sending off my letters, the lava, passing beyond the Fossa Grande, divided into two branches, one of which advanced slowly on the road leading to the Observatory, thus preventing the further advance of carriages. Until 2 o'clock P. M. it remained quiet, when, deriving fresh matter from above, it was again in motion. The other branch, continuing its course, entered on the grounds of a priest, who has a villa in that direction. The old road to the Hermitage had been cut off the day before by the stream which is flowing down towards the South, and which is much more dangerous than that which descends from the North. Early in the week it had destroyed the property of several small proprietors, and was threatening much more. The great incident of the week has been, however, the falling in of the upper part of the mountain, to the depth, perhaps, of 200 palms. This has been occassioned probably by the mouths which have been opened in the direction of Casdosecchi, on the property of OTTAJANO. Vesuvious is perforated by them, and were the circle to be completed, it is not improbable that a great change would take place in its form. Altogether seven main openings are spoken of as vomiting forth fire, the minor orifices are unnumbered, and the two great streams which now threaten most are the one that is flowing down the Fosso di Favame in a northerly direction, on the old lava of 1855, and the other which is coming down towards Resina, and has cut off the new road to the Hermitage. "I was up in the mountain," said COZZOLINO, "with a party of French when the crator fell in. They were much frightened, as well they might be. It seemed to be cut in two, and then, swaying backwards and forwards, the walls fell in, leaving a fragment standing upright. The loss of property has been very great, and the shrieks of some of the people went up to Heaven. I saved one woman who had lost all from throwing herself into the lava. I grasped her by the arm, and carried her off." The various currents of lava at their mouths appear like cascades of fire, and of these there are six near the Fosso di Favame. Nothing can be more beautiful. There is a pumping and a puffing, and an occasional roaring, and then up comes the abundant liquid, which, falling over the lower ground like a cascade, rushes forward to meet the main flood. To wander about, however, as on former occasions, is now impossible, and in my description I am confined almost to generalities. As to the interest which is taken in this wonderful scene, it increases from day to day, and the crowds which go up at night remind one—if I may assume the license of an Irishman without being one—of the Derby day. Every kind of vehicle is in use, and every one in Resina is transformed into a cicerone. It is dangerous almost to get out of the train at Portici; no other object on earth, it is supposed, could bring you there but to see Vesuvius, and you are laid hold of and hurried off without your consent by half-a-dozen, self-baptized guides. Nothing, I think, is so calculated to strike the visitor with surprise at the comparative carelessness of danger with which the fire is regarded by the inhabitants of the neighborhood; to them it is a source of profit—the occasion of a *fête*, and not the slightest interruption takes place in the ordinary occupations of life. When I was there a religious procession filled the streets in honor of the *fête* of Corpus Christi. There was the usual tawdry of gold leaf and red, yellow, and blue muslin displayed on all sides, and the devout were kneeling before the the Corpus Christi, while at just an hour's distance was coming down the fiery stream, and the great mountain reared up its gigantic form, adorned with a splendor which put to shame the tawdry below. From the backs of their houses the people could see the vines and trees blazing, and houses surrounded by lava, and almost smell the smoke as the wind bore it down upon them. Still they bought and sold, and, like babies, trifled with baubles and called them the externals of a religion which had for its object the Great Being who was showing forth His mighty power so near.

"On the day before yesterday," says the official journal of the 4th inst.,

The lava of Vesuvius appeared to slacken, but after a little the eruption of the craters already described increasing, it resumed its ruinous activity. The stream flowing from the Piano della Ginestra continued to descend, destroying a lately planted vineyard and surrounding a house. It then covered the new road which leads to the Observatory 380 paces. The lava of Vetrana, which had passed into the Fosso di Favame, directed its course on Cercola and San Giorgio, passing through San Sebastiano. The stream of the Fosso Grande, which measures 580 palms in front, on the same night advanced 10 palms in eight minutes, and, later, quickened its pace."

Last night, June 4, the spectacle was very grand in the direction of the north. From Naples one sees the arched form of the cascade, and it increases in intensity and magnificence.

Important from India.

The following is the official dispatch of the latest news from India:

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 8.

The steamer *Bombay*, with Bombay dates to 19th May, arrived at Suez on the 6th inst.

Bareilly was occupied by the troops under the Commander-in-Chief on the 7th May. Very little resistance was offered, the garrison having dispersed on our approach.

During our advance on Bareilly General ——— was killed. A detachment of 600 of H. M. 62d regiment was left to garrison. Shah Jehanpore was surrounded by 8,000 of the enemy, with 15 guns, but no fear was entertained of their safety, as General JONES had left Bareilly on the 8th of May, and would be able to relieve them on the 11th.

Rohilcund is now entirely in our hands. An amnesty has been published, and tranquility is being restored. Oude is also becoming quiet, and the landowners are tendering for submission.

Sir HOPE GRANT with a strong force guards the road between Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Sir H. ROSE advanced on Komos on the 7th of May, and completely defeated the enemy, killing 700 and capturing seven guns. He was within fourteen miles of Calpee on the 14th of May, and it was expected that it would be attacked on the 16th.

A village in Central India was stormed, after an obstinate resistance, by a detachment from General ROSE's force, under Colonel GALL, on the 1st of May, the whole adult male inhabitants being put to the sword.

COOER SING has died of his wounds.

Sir EDWARD LUGAR crossed the Ganges on the 2d of May, relieved Arrah, and was to attack Jung Despoor on the 11th.

General WHITLOCK continued at Banda on the 6th of May, awaiting the infantry of his forces, which he outmarched. On their arrival he was to leave for Calpee.

The disarming proceeds quietly in Western India. Berardin is in a disturbed state.

This intelligence goes forward to Malta by the *Cambria*, with the Australian mails which reached Suez in the *Victoria* on the 6th instant.

Greek telegraphic dispatch arrived from Alexandria by the *Cambria*.

News from China.

Dates from Hong Kong are to April 23.

A dispatch from Pekin directs the foreign Plenipotentiaries to return to Canton to meet the new Commissioner, who, it is said, is gathering forces with the intention of attempting the recapture of Canton.

Lord ELGIN and his colleagues had left for the Peiho.

The transactions in the import market at Hong Kong were very moderate.

Exchange 4s. 9d. for first-class paper. Prices of Tea in the Chinese markets unaltered.

SHANGHAI, April 14.—Considerable operations in silk at former rates. Middling and Inferior somewhat lower. Exchange, 6s. 1½d.@6s. 2d. for credits.

The following statement appears in the *Pays*: "A letter from London, of the 8th, assures us that the English Government has just decided that new instructions should be sent to Lord ELGIN to treat with the representative of the Court of Pekin, whether at Canton or Shanghae, on the basis of the opening of the five ports. The British Cabinet, it is said, desires that no new enterprise should be undertaken in the interior of China, in order that the forces under the command of General STRAUBENZEE may be employed as soon as possible in India. The dispatches to which the letter alludes will be sent out by the packet of the 14th inst."

The Latest.

The following is the latest intelligence by telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, June 12, 1858.

ENGLAND, NAPLES AND SARDINIA.

TURIN, FRIDAY.—The official Piedmontese *Gazette* announces that the King of Naples consents to the restitution of the *Cagliari* and the liberation of her crew.

NAPLES, Friday.—On Tuesday last Count CARAFA replied to Lord MALMESBURY's ultimatum. The King of Naples will pay the indemnity demanded for the engineers, and has given orders to immediately deliver up the *Cagliari* and her crew to be placed at the disposal of the English Envoy, Mr. LYONS.

THE MILITIA.

It is stated, in the *Daily News* city article, that a rumor prevailed yesterday afternoon in the city of its being the intention of the Government to call out an additional number of militia.

ADMISSION OF THE JEWS.

The *Times* has reason to believe that a circular has been issued by Lord DERBY to his supporters stating the intention of the Government to offer no further opposition to the admission of Jews to Parliament. While thus conceding the political expediency of this admission Lord DERBY seizes the occasion to reiterate his moral conviction that the Jews ought not to sit in Parliament.

DEATH OF A GENERAL OFFICER IN INDIA.

The General whose death is mentioned in the Foreign-office telegram is most probably General PENNY. The rumor reached England a fortnight ago, and the *Times*, in its Indian dispatch of this morning, says the reported death of General PENNY is confirmed. His column joined the Commander-in-Chief during his advance on Bareilly. The General himself fell on the 4th of May, by grapeshot from guns on the road, when the guns were immediately taken by a charge of carabineers.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

The *Times* states that Lord MALMESBURY has filled up the mission to Tuscany, left vacant by the strange flight of Mr. HOWARD, by appointing as his successor. Mr. LYONS, who has just conducted with so much address the unofficial negotiations with Naples. Mr. LYONS is the eldest son of Lord LYONS.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

In the *Times* City Article it is stated that the whole amount of the specie now held by the Banks of England, France and Vienna is £50,000,000.

The *Daily News* city article of Friday evening says: "The funds opened at an advance of ⅛ owing to the reduction of the rate of discount in the Bank of France. No animation was displayed, however, and it being evident that numerous speculators on the Paris Bourse have availed themselves of this long-expected opportunity to effect sales, considerable dullness prevailed in the afternoon. The closing quotations of Consuls was the same as that of yesterday. The demand for money has increased and it is difficult to get first-class bills discounted below 2½ per cent.

The *Times* City article of Friday evening says: "The English funds opened at an improvement of ⅛, but the closing prices were the same as those of yesterday. There were no Bullion operations at the Bank to-day. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was no alteration from the dates of last post.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Alderman KENNEDY and Mr. OWEN, two of the British Bank Directors, have just received a Royal pardon. Mr. OWEN's sentence was for six months, and Mr. KENNEDY's for nine months.

Mr. EISDALE, who was sentenced for a year, is also likely to be soon released, through the same intervention of the Home Secretary.

Letters from Paris state that a favorable arrangement between the Ministers and the Railway Companies is concluded.

The French Ministerial papers declare in favor of the American view on the question of the right of search, and characterize the blockading squadron as an utter failure.

It is said that the Emperor will take occasion of the Cherbourg *fêtes* to announce a continuance of the policy that declares the Empire to be at peace.

The *Herald* announces that Mr. THOMAS ALEXANDER, C. B., Inspector General of Hospitals, has been appointed Director General of the Army Medical Department *vice* Dr. ANDREW SMITH.

The clergyman of St. Barnabas, whose license has been revoked on account of the Belgravian Confessional, is the Rev. ARTHUR POOLE.

The *Daily News* says that in the event of the Austrian Mail Company abandoning its contract it is rumored that the Messrs. CUNARD would undertake to convey these mails *viâ* Egypt, provided Liverpool were made the Australian mail packet port.

It is stated in the official report of the Commercial Dock Company that in addition to embezzling monies on account of dock charges, the Secretary has been guilty of fraudulent transfers of £1,000 Stock.

The *Times* returns to the question of the great naval arrangements going on in France, and says that all the assurances in the world cannot do away with the impressions this is calculated to produce. England is just the country to suffer by a *razzia*. Let her take care that a third tempest shall not find her unprepared, as in India and the Crimea.

AUSTRALIA, Malta, June 11.—The Australian Mail steamer leaves to-day. Her dates are Sydney, April 11; Melbourne, April; and Sound, April 22. She has on board one hundred and twenty-three passengers, and gold dust valued at £114,000. At Melbourne the import trade was dull and stocks were increasing fast. Shipments of gold were more active. Gold was selling at £3 13 3 ℔ ounce. Money was plentiful. Exchange from 1@1½ ℔ cent. prem. Wool dull, but there was a good demand for Tallow and Hides. The *Royal Charter* had sailed for Liverpool with 94,000 ounces of gold.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

No change had taken place in the rates of discount. A slight increase in the demand for MONEY had taken place, the occasion of it being the payment of the second installment of the Indian loan.

CONSOLS had undergone but trifling fluctuations, and closed weak at 95⅞@96 for account. The transfer-books were shut in anticipation of the payment of the dividends, so that no transactions for money had taken place.

The Bank of England returns for the week show a decrease of £182,846 in the Specie reserve.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. quote BAR SILVER at 5s. 1½d.; DOLLARS at 5s. ⅛d., and American EAGLES at 76s. 6d., nominal.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday, June 10. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

DEBTOR.

	June.	May.
Capital of the Bank......	f.91,250,000	f.91,250,000
Ditto, New..............	91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition........	1,436,610	1,436,505
Reserve of the Bank.....	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve............	9,125,000	9,125,000
Ditto in landed property.	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	548,536,509	554,122,300
Ditto of the branch banks	37,011,875	38,351,225
Bank notes to order......	5,558,500	4,489,696
Receipts payable at sight	4,212,930	3,924,641
Treas. ac. curr't. creditor	112,639,627	96,203,835
Sundry accounts current.	139,193,201	136,034,425
Do. with the branch banks	39,484,252	30,302,102
Dividends payable.......	308,807	451,818
Discs. and sundry inter'ts	1,486,531	2,620,276
Commission on deposits.	11,145,926	9,674,187
Re-disc. last six months..	2,209,982	2,209,982
Sundries................	3,179,549	3,238,478
Total francs.........	1,106,100,043	1,091,664,223

CREDITOR.

	June.	May.
Cash in hand........	f.229,057,915	f.200,002,542
Cash in the branch banks..	281,330,239	242,631,409
Commercial bills overdue.	203,407	573,317
Commercial bills discounted, not yet due..........	161,763,628	177,355,788
Do. in the branch banks...	187,704,055	202,456,008
Advanced on deposit of bullion.............	1,387,100	1,344,200
Do. by the branch banks...	1,754,100	1,709,000
Do. on French public securities..................	24,480,000	26,210,000
Do. by the branch banks...	9,016,700	9,703,200
Do. on railway securities..	49,746,342	61,056,792
Do. by the branch banks...	17,055,350	17,481,080
Do. on Credit Foncier Scrip	271,500	354,600
Do. on branch banks Scrip	116,300	123,400
Do. to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848....	50,000,000	50,000,000
Governm'nt stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Do. disposable.....	52,188,103	52,188,103
New shares, not settled....	8,253,575	18,572,200
Hotel and furn. of Bank...	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property of branch banks..............	6,027,364	5,935,573
Expenses of management..	1,733,849	1,463,685
Sundries.................	7,029,764	5,721,673
Total..................	1,106,100,043	1,091,664,223

Certified by the Governor of the Bank of France.

DE GERMINY.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co., report as follows:

"The market for American Securities during the past week has again been inactive, arising more from the absence of a supply of these securities than from the absence of a demand for them. Railway bonds, on the contrary, continue to be freely supplied, and for these there is little or no demand."

United States 6s, '67–68.................	104	@105
United States 6s, bonds, 1868............	105	@106
Alabama 5 ℔ cent. bonds................	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1868–72......	91	@ 93
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. Sterling bonds......	92	@ 94
Massachusetts 5 ℔ cent. Sterling bonds.	100½	@101½
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., Stock, 1886..............	96	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Stock...........	77	@ 78
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. bonds, 1877......	82	@ 83
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent bonds, divers......	82	@ 84
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1886..........	83	@ 85
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. bonds, 1888..........	82	@ 84
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. '75...........	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., '75...........	80	@ 82
Illinois Cen. 7 ℔ cent. Freelands, '60...	77	@ 79
Illinois shares........................	16	@14 ds.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., '69.........	82	@ 84
Michigan Central shares...............	55	@ 60
New-York Cen. 6 ℔ cent., not con., '83..	80	@ 82
New-York 7 ℔ cent. conv. '64...........	92	@ 94
New-York shares......................	76	@ 78
New-York & Erie 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge. '67	85	@ 87
New-York & Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mtge. '83	68	@ 70
New-York & Erie Shares...............	19	@ 21
Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge. 1859........	96	@ 98
Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge. '65.........	88	@ 90
Pennsylvania Cen. 6½ ℔ cent. 2d M. '80.	89	@ 91

The *Times*, under date of 10th, evening, says:

"In American Securities there was a fall in Illinois Central and an advance in New-York and Erie; Michigan Centrals were likewise better. The following were the actual sales: Illinois Central shares, 15½@¾ dis.; Michigan 8 ℔ cents., 1869, 84; New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mortgage, 1883, 69½."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports that since the arrival of the *Persia* the market has been depressed, and with a large quantity offering prices have exhibited much irregularity, and must be quoted at a decline of fully ⅛d. in the current and better grades, whilst a reduction of ¼d. must be submitted to to effect sales in the lower qualities of American. The week's business foots up 49,540 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. On Friday the sales were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing dull at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅝d.; Middling, 6 15-16d.; Fair Mobile, 7½d.; Middling, 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling, 6¾d. The stock on hand is 669,430 bales, of which 581,950 are American.

At Manchester business sympathized with the depression which prevails in this market.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues remarkably fine for the crops, which present a very healthy appearance. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour in moderate demand, at 20s.@21s. for Western; 21s.@21s. 6d. for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 21s.@23s. for Ohio. Wheat slow of sale, at the reduced rates advised per *Vanderbilt*, viz.: Red—5s. 6d.@5s. 7d. for Western; 6s.@6s. 4d. for Southern; and White, 7s.@7s. 3d. Corn very quiet, at previous prices. Yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.; White, 32s. @ 33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet at about previous rates. Holders offer at a slight concession. Pork firm; little American offering. Bacon firm and nearly all in one hand. Cheese quiet. Lard dull; 56s. is the extreme price for fine, in retail. Tallow dull and nominal, at 53s, for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other circulars report: Ashes quiet at 37s.@38s. for both sorts. Sugars dull and rather easier, but firmer at the close. Coffee inactive. Rice, rather more demand at former low rates; small sales of Carolina at 18s. 9d. for middling. Tea in better request; common Congou, 10¼d. Resin flat, at 4s. for common. Small sales of Sprits of Turpentine at 47s.; Crude, 12s. Nothing doing in Seal or Cod Oils. Linseed Oil in moderate demand at 32s.@ 33s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report: CORN depressed by the fine weather, and WHEAT 1s.@2s. lower on the week. SUGAR opened quiet, but became more active, and closed at fully last week's rates. COFFEE steady. TEA inactive; Hyson rather lower; Congou, 10¼d. IRON quiet, at £6@£6 5s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pigs, 53s.@53s. 6d. RICE firmer. LINSEED CAKES heavy; New-York, in barrels, £9 17s. 6d. OILS—Linseed dull of sale, at 32s. 6d.; Sperm quiet, at £86 10s.@£87; South Sea, £35@£37. TALLOW quiet, at 53s. 3d. for Y. C. on the spot.

HAVRE MARKETS.

The commercial intelligence from Havre is no later than that taken out by the *Vanderbilt*.

German Festival.

A German Military and Turnverein Annual Festival was held at Yorkville Park yesterday. It was the occasion of the first anniversary celebration of the New-York Schutzen Corps, 150 men, commanded by Hauptman H. D. BUSCH. The Turner Schutzen companies of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg accompanied them. The festival is to continue to-day and to-morrow. Various German sports will be participated in. The grounds are covered with the gaily decorated tents of the various companies and societies, and the scene is a very animated one. During the continuance of the festival, steamboats will run from the foot of Broome and Tenth streets to Yorkville Park, which can also be reached *viâ* the Second and Third-avenue Railroads. The music discoursed by five German bands is well worth hearing, and the exercises and amusements, including a tournament in boats, well worth seeing.

Another Revolutionary Patriot Gone.

Died, on Monday, 21st inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. BENJ. F. THOMPSON, in Hempstead, L. I., the Rev. ZACHARIAH GREENE, in the 99th year of his age. The venerable man whose death is here announced, combined every attraction to make his life useful and his death triumphant. First a soldier of his country in the hour of her peril, he was then, for more than sixty years, a soldier of Christ. Honorably dismissed from the army in consequence of wounds received at the battle of White Marsh, he entered Dartmouth College, and after finishing his studies was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church. The vigor and intrepidity which had characterized him in the army was transferred to his holy calling. He counted nothing hard—not even his life, dear unto him, if he could but bring honor to Christ, and advance His kingdom. Retaining his faculties to the last, he exhibited a beautiful and attractive picture of patient, gentle, cheerful and devout old age. Amid all his connections with, and anxiety for, the religious institutions with which he was associated, he never ceased to feel the liveliest interest in the welfare of his beloved country, for which he had sacrificed everything but life and honor, and to cherish as a hallowed thing, the memory of his two great commanders—WASHINGTON and GREENE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PACINI'S opera of "Sappho,"—produced with great success on Monday—will be repeated to-night for the second time. All the artists of the Academy are in the cast.

Personal.

Among the passengers by the *Persia*, we notice the names of William B. Astor and family, Henry James and family, of this City; and Lord Richard Gorvena, Sr., of the Marquis of Westminster; and Lord F. Cavendish, son of the Duke of Devonshire.

Hon. Wm. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, peremptorily declines to be a candidate for the United States Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

An Anti-Rum League—Grumbling about Removals—State of Parties in the Congressional Districts—Gen. Wilson—The Choate Celebration of the Fourth of July—Bunker Hill Day, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, June 21, 1858.

The activity of the friends of free rum has caused a corresponding activity among its enemies. A league is to be formed here to act against all candidates for city offices who shall not be pledged to enforce the Maine Law. Though nominally confined to local objects, such an association cannot be indifferent to general politics, and the effect of its exertions will be favorable to the Republicans in both State and Congressional elections. At the last State election, there were pluralities against the Republicans in ten of the twelve Wards of Boston, and heavy majorities against them in every Ward. The new movement may be attended with the effect of lessening the anti-Republican strength, as the Republican Party represents substantially that portion of the people who go about poking their red noses into closets, and other out-of-the-way places, to ascertain if rum is there stored away, and who illustrate the meaning of the nuisance-act by making nuisances of themselves. The undertaking is politically important, commenced as it has been at the very time when there is a strong tendency in this part of the State to the formation of local alliances between the various branches of the opposition to Gov. BANKS' administration.

The removal of Mr. MESERVE from the Superintendency of the State Alms-House at Tewksbury, for no other reason than that the place was needed by a needy partisan, has created some feeling. The Salem *Gazette*, one of the most respectable and influential of our Republican journals, animadverts on it with severity, and condemns all removals for party reasons, which amounts to a virtual condemnation of near all the appointments made by Governor BANKS, as not one "American" in ten has been removed, so far as appears, for any other reason than that he voted for Governor GARDNER. But it is very like kicking against the pricks to complain. The Governor can do whatever he may be pleased to do, without incurring any unpopularity. I verily believe that if his Excellency were to send down to Salem and "warn" the *Gazette*, after the style that the French Emperor serves French Journals that occasionally stumble into independence, he would be supported by the whole strength of his party; for is not manly criticism on his action likely to endanger the chances of Freedom in Kansas, or Arizona, or Dacotah, or Felix Boothia? We must have union, or the Democrats will flog us again; and union in the party sense means craven submission, just as it did in the days of the Jacobins. But there is no help for it, as we have all creation on our shoulders at this time, and can't afford the luxury of independence. Another year, perhaps; but another year is only a more extended and indefinite to-morrow, and we have authority for requiring that to take care of itself.

Mr. TUCKER, who was turned out of the Custom-House last year by Collector AUSTIN, has just been turned in again, but, I believe, by the authorities at Washington. He is an Irish gentleman and as he has talents and influence, it was found that it did not answer to punish him for having been an active member of the old coalition. The only heads that can be safely cut off by Government are empty heads.

The *Bee* has published an interesting political document bearing upon the "free fight," or miscellaneous scrimmage, of which Massachusetts is soon to be the scene. It is the state of the vote in each Congressional District at the Gubernatorial election of 1857, when the Banks besom brushed away Gardnerism as effectually as the broom of the housemaid disposes of Arachne webs. From these figures it appears that the Republicans—I beg their pardon, the *American* Republicans—had heavy majorities in three districts, (Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh,) and heavy pluralities in six more, (First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth.) The Gardnerites had pluralities in the Fourth and Fifth Districts, which contain Boston. COMINS district, the Fourth, gave GARDNER 636 plurality; and the Fifth, BURLINGAME'S, 160. The majority against BANKS in No. 4, was 3,645, the Democratic vote being 3,009; in No. 5, 2,982, the Democratic vote being 2,822. It is obvious that the Boston districts can be carried by the anti-Banks men, if they shall have the sense to unite in support of the same candidates; for they could afford to lose largely, and yet prove victorious. BEACH, (Democrat,) was alone 157 ahead of BANKS in No. 4; and only 798 behind him in No. 5. The smallest BANKS' plurality was in No. 3, where it was 955. The majority there against BANKS was 2,176, which, perhaps, affords margin enough to warrant the getting up of an ovation. This district is the one from which it is supposed Mr. ADAMS will be sent. The strongest BANKS district is the Eleventh, comprising the extreme western part of the State, as there his plurality was 5,484. The Democrats and Gardnerites were more than a thousand ahead in No. 6, which is JIM DAVIS' district; and though this would be nothing under ordinary circumstances, it might be made available in face of the fact that the district swarms with patriotic Republicans, who are as greedy after their party's nomination, as ever were Cornwall wreckers after the cargo of an ashore-driven craft. There is not a letter in the alphabet which does not furnish a candidate, from A to U, with the rest of the letters acting as rear-guard. It is a drawback to the felicity of party success, that such success, when of a decided character, breeds office-seekers by the legion. In WALPOLE'S time patriots, as he said, started up in crops on the refusal of place. Now and here they are made by the expectation and hope of place.

Mr. COMINS has positively said that he will not be a candidate for reëlection. He made the remark on his way home from Washington. All our Congressmen have returned, I believe, and the climate of Washington appears to agree with such of them as I have seen. Gen. WILSON never looked better, and seems to have thrown half a score of years from his shoulders. His conduct in the Gwin affair is approved by all his constituents, save those of his political opponents who would have condemned him with equal virulence if he had submitted in silence to the Californian's insult—an insult deliberately made, and intended as much for Massachusetts as for her only Senator. Had that Senator held his peace, we should have been treated to tirades on Republican cowardice, and the people would have been asked if it were not time to send men to Washington capable of resenting indignities offered to this very ancient commonwealth. It must be allowed, however, that the hunkers are under peculiar temptations to hit our Senator when they can do so, without much regard to the laws of chivalry. He has baffled their schemes so often, and knocked Hunkerism over so many times, that they have some excuse for hating him heartily. They thought they had slain and buried him in 1853, when he was beaten for our Governorship, and beaten under circumstances that would have ruined any other man in the State. But in 15 months they had to witness his elevation to the Senate of the United States for four years, and he will be reëlected for a full term next Winter, just as sure as the Legislature shall then meet. Not even the patriotic ambition of some of his own party's leaders can prevent his success. His motto, in the worst of times, was *Resurgam*; and when apparently at the nadir of his fortunes, his eye was steadily fixed on the zenith. The hunkers will never forgive him for his audacity in disappointing them. To himself it must be very gratifying to look over, from the height he occupies, the enormous procession that accompanies his triumphal march, and to see among the most obsequious of his followers such men as SCHOULER, LINCOLN, and lots more of those raving Whigs who in 1853 joined with the vilest portion of the Democracy to strike him down as an enemy to society, as a CATALINE, as a GUY FAUX, and as a ROBESPIERRE, all rolled into one. Yet he has not changed in the least since that time, holding to the same opinions now that he held then, and which he has entertained from his childhood, on Slavery.

Senator BROWN is expected to be present at that celebration of the 4th of July in Boston, of which Mr. CHOATE will be the orator. Although got up by Democrats, it is denied that this celebration is to be of a partisan character, and invitations have been sent, or will be sent, to Governor BANKS, Senator WILSON, and other Republican notabilities. It is supposed it has been got up to afford Mr. CHOATE an opportunity to do something towards removing the effect of his bitter sneer, in 1856, on JEFFERSON and the Declaration of Independence. Those fatal words, "glittering generalities," applied to the solemn truths of the Declaration, however, will never be forgotten or forgiven. When the eloquent old Whig gave his late lecture on BURR, he plastered JEFFERSON admirably, but the only effect was to make men stick their tongues in their cheeks, and slowly wink their expressive eyes. Well, he is to have a second opportunity to put himself right in the court of the people, and perhaps he'll succeed, but my impression is that he will not, and that he would do well to follow the advice of STERNE'S character, concerning another piece of work—wipe it up, and say nothing more about it.

Mr. QUINCY has given his *Life of John Quincy Adams* to the Massachusetts Historical Society, with which he has been connected sixty-two years. The work is an octavo of 400 pages, and has been written from original materials.

Death is looking up here, 65 persons dying last week, being an increase of 18 on the previous week; but still the number is small, and less than we usually have at this season.

Some of our papers complacently mention the fact that the population of your City has fallen off. If we had the figures for our own city I have not the least doubt the falling off in Boston's population would be found much larger than that of New-York—and small blame to either of them that they have declined a little under such times as we have had for nearly a year. They'll both get over their decline, which is not exactly a consumption.

The 17th of June was almost a holiday in this city and vicinity. There was some military parade, considerable burning of powder, not a little bell-ringing, and an unlimited supply of patriotic spouting—altogether a pleasant and an enthusiastic time.

St. John's Day will be extensively observed here. The Richmond Knights Templars will reach here on the 23d, and everything promises well for their having a good time, unless there should happen one of those savage rains that are so common this season.

At the regatta, on Saturday last, the boat *James Buchanan* was completely thrown out at the start, in consequence of some clumsiness on the part of her crew. This may be taken as an omen.

Summer begins to-day, the solstice occurring at 29 minutes past 1 o'clock, and 12 minutes earlier in your city. The weather is pleasant, but warmish. Last night we had a large amount of the primest thunder and lightning ever heard or seen in these parts, and a handsome supply of rain. I used to think that Chesapeake Bay couldn't be beaten in the *donner-und-blitzen* line, but I think we got a little ahead last evening of that smashing locality.

THYME.

"The Mormon Flight" and the Mormon Future—A New Power Among the Nations of the Earth.

"He who 'flights,' or runs away,
May live to fight another day."
Hudibras Mormonized.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Conceding full force to the various reasons assigned by you for the "flight" of the Mormons from their homes and lands in Utah, I think that other reasons equally strong, and harmonizing with those assigned by you, may be adduced in further explanation of the modern "exodus"—this sudden Hegira of the "Latter-Day Saints."

I have carefully watched the course of that extraordinary sect from the time, some eighteen years ago, when I wrote the first newspaper article, founded on an "advance copy," shown me in Western New-York, announcing the appearance and character of their "Golden Bible," as the book was for a while commonly called, with reference to the "golden plates" from which it was alleged to have been "translated" or transcribed. And without claiming to be either "a prophet or the son of a prophet"—without assuming any oracular powers in virtue of my being the "first commentator" on the Book of Mormon—(a service by the by which the Prophet, JOE SMITH, is said to have acknowledged, in those "early days," with language more emphatic than polite—somewhat resembling the rough-and-ready manner in which BRIGHAM YOUNG lately threatened, in his "sermons," to "send our army to H—ll across lots")—I respectfully submit to you the following "guesses" about

THE MORMON FUTURE.

First—That the sudden "flight" of the Mormons will be found to have reference to the occupation of the Northern States of Mexico, before our Government or our fillibusters can complete their arrangements for buying or taking any more territory from that distracted country.

Second—That this "flight" is further stimulated by the consciousness that the vast mineral riches of Sonora and other Mexican "land that joins it," (additional to the advantages of climate, soil and sea-coast,) will quickly yield to Mormon industry an amount of wealth that will not only repay all the losses resulting from the abandoned homes and lands in Utah, but actually render the Mormon nation (for "nation" it may henceforth be styled) the richest community on the face of the globe—results that can be effected more rapidly and less laboriously in Sonora than the present "improvements" were accomplished by the "Saints" in Utah.

Third—That this "flight" is also stimulated by the desire to occupy a line of sea-coast, which will enable the Mormons to become a maritime as well as an agricultural and manufacturing community, and thus to enjoy greater facilities for recruiting their strength by converts from many nations of the earth—by bringing proselytes from all lands where Mormon missionaries have been (and where have they not been?) laboring for recruits for their "Latter-Day Kingdom"—the emigration being stimulated by the consideration of voyaging in ships under the Mormon flag, and entering directly into harbors and States governed by the Mormon people, thus avoiding the travel of a couple of thousand of miles overland—as most of the present Mormons have traveled—from our Eastern sea-coast to an interior Territory like Utah, surrounded by what they consider "accursed Gentiles."

Fourth—That, in unison with these views, the Mormons, who are now descending the valley of the California Colorado, will, when reaching its confluence with the Gila River, divide their force so as to spread over Lower California, as well as Sonora, Sinaloa and other "lands that join them;" thus virtually "converting" the California Gulf into a Mormon Lake, much in the manner that we, or some of us, "reckon" upon annexing Cuba and other countries, so as to render the Gulf of Mexico a "domestic sea of our own."

Fifth—but not "the least" nor "the last"—(for other reasons may be added)—that, by thus occupying Sonora, Sinalea, Lower California, and other portions of Northern Mexico, under Mexican "protection" till they get firmly rooted as an independent nation, the Mormons will form a barrier against the progress southwardly of the "United States"—forestalling us in the possession of regions which our people considered on the eve of annexation—and thus quietly revenging themselves upon the "Gentiles of the North," who are charged with persecuting "the Saints" successively from Missouri, Illinois, and Utah—thus cutting short what some of us have long considered "our manifest destiny,"—a purpose in which the Mormon nation will probably be "recognized" or countenanced by various monarchs who desire the object effected without direct interference on their own part. All which, and many other considerations involved in this Mormon Exodus, will aid in strengthening the influence of the Mormon Rulers, by seemingly verifying their predictions about Mormon "Progress," and about that "good time coming" when the flag of Mormondom will be "known," if not "honored," all over the sea and over the land, wide as the Mormon missionaries are already spread throughout the world.

Sixth—I speak in the supposition that the effective power of the Mormons, reinforced as they would be by the "Saints" from all parts of Europe, would soon be adequate, not only to hold Northern Mexico against all the power of the Mexican Government, but also, ere long, to overthrow that wretched Government, if "Government" it can be called, where all is revolution and anarchy, and thus enable BRIGHAM YOUNG, with his wives and "Saints," to "revel in the Halls of the Montezumas."

The realization of these "guesses" would not be more extraordinary than various things which have already occurred in the history of Mexico as well as of Mormondom.

GENESEE.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Trial of a Catholic Priest for Murder—The Next Governorship of Virginia—John Letcher—His Successor in Congress—The Next Presidency—Governor Wise in the Field.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STAUNTON, Va., Saturday, June 19, 1858.

The trial of a Catholic priest, the Rev. DANIEL DOWNEY, for the murder of a man named MULLINS, has just been concluded in the Superior Court of this town, having occupied nine days and a half. It resulted in a disagreement of the Jury—nine being for a verdict of murder in the second degree and three for acquittal.

The particulars of this case are briefly these: MULLINS, the deceased, some time in the Fall of last year, formed an intimacy with a young girl named MARGARET LEE, a resident of this town, which resulted in her seduction under promise of marriage, as she stated. Subsequently to this intimacy, and before the said circumstances of her seduction became known, she got into the employment of Mr. DOWNEY as house maid, and soon her condition revealed the criminal character of the intimacy which she previously held with MULLINS. Miss LEE being a member of Mr. DOWNEY'S Church, he naturally felt a deep concern about her, and accordingly applied himself to the task of concealing her shame by inducing her seducer to marry her. MULLINS was not disposed to do so, and contemplated flight from the town to avoid the importunities of his pastor, as well as the odium which he would certainly incur upon a more full development of his criminal conduct. DOWNEY being made aware of his purpose to leave the town, summoned him to his house, on a night in the early part of last December, with the view to influence him to marry the girl and save her character. There were present at the house on the same occasion, besides Miss LEE, some two or three other persons—invited, as is supposed, by Mr. DOWNEY, to be witnesses of what transpired. In a few minutes after MULLINS entered, he was invited by Mr. DOWNEY into an adjoining room, whence the parties outside could have distinctly heard all that passed between them. DOWNEY for a time coolly remonstrated with the deceased on the impropriety of his course, and the necessity for his marrying the young girl in order to save her from ruin. But the other was inexorable, and rather insinuated improper suspicions of her previous virtue, as a justification for his refusal to marry her. Soon an angry conversation sprang up between the two, and presently a pistol shot was heard; whereupon the other parties in the house rushed in, and found MULLINS stretched on the floor, dying.

The plea of self defence was set up by the prisoner's counsel on the trial, and well sustained by the testimony. Miss LEE, whose knowledge of all that transpired was more perfect than that of any other person in the house at the time, being naturally more observant of all that passed from her peculiar interest in the result, testified strongly in support of this plea, and as all who heard her believe, truthfully; for despite all the astuteness of the counsel for the prosecution, which was fully exercised during an elaborate cross-examination of several hours, she exhibited a striking consistency in her statements throughout. Falsehood could not have stood such a test.

The case will have to lie over till next term, six months hence, the prisoner, meanwhile, to remain in jail. The general belief is that he will be ultimately acquitted. He was a popular man in this district, and always known as a faithful minister. He has acted in a ministerial capacity in this region for more than twenty years, amid many trials and disadvantages, against which he bore up with truly Christian fortitude. Hence the general sympathy for him which seems to prevail among all classes here. The counsel for the Commonwealth were Col. Wm. H. HARMAN and W. S. H. BAYLOR, Esq.; for the defence, THOMAS J. MICHIE, Esq., Col. BALDWIN, JAMES H. SKINNER and H. M. BELL, Esqs. The Bar of Virginia can present no better array of talent than was here comprised.

We have considerable speculation here on the subject of the next Governorship of Virginia. So far JOHN LETCHER occupies the vantage ground, and, judging by the prevailing sentiment here, there is hardly a doubt of his nomination, which, in the present state of parties in Virginia, is tantamount to an election.

In such an event, we shall have a grand scramble for the succession in the representation of this district in Congress. Col. HARMAN, one of the counsel for Commonwealth in the case above referred to; THOS. J. MICHIE, one of the counsel for the defence in the same case, who was a strong Whig down to the period of Know-Nothingism; SANDY STEWART, formerly Secretary of the Interior under FILLMORE, and a few others, are said to be vigorous aspirants for the position. It is insinuated that STEWART will recant and become a Democrat in order to secure the seat, for by no other possible means can he succeed, the district being more than three-fourths Democratic. It will be rather a hard dose for SANDY, and even though he should swallow it, his success would be a matter of extreme doubt. In his capacity as State Senator last Winter, he betrayed a want of legislative calibre which very materially diminished the high estimate previously formed of his capacity. This, however, was rather contingent upon his elevation to the Secretaryship of the Interior than the result of a proper appreciation of the man's true ability. It was a presumption predicated more upon the character of the office than the merits of the incumbent.

We have a good deal of speculation here with reference to the next Presidency. HUNTER is occasionally spoken of in connection with that position; but WISE stands far in advance of any yet named. HUNTER'S reëlection to the Senate last Winter was the result of a tacit understanding that he should not be in the field in competition with WISE for the Presidency. He has got all he will get at the hands of the people of Virginia until WISE is rewarded for his great services in the memorable conflict with "Sam." If the politicians should by any hocus-pocus intrigue WISE out of the Democratic nomination next time, you will have an amount of indignation among the people of Virginia which will result in the decapitation of every member of the clique in this State who should be found identified with any effort of the sort. They have given HUNTER the United States Senatorship for the sake of harmony; but they will see that he does not stand in the way of WISE for the Presidency.

I have reason to know that, should the Democrats of the North insist on "Anti Lecompton" as the issue in the next Presidential struggle, Virginia will favor it. It is a safe principle, and one to which they should strictly adhere, for it involves the application of the great "popular sovereignty" right, in reference to the admission of new States in the future. It has been half surrendered with regard to Kansas, and the principle needs to be vindicated by an overwhelming popular avowal in its behalf. And this it will undoubtedly obtain in the next Presidential election, if the issue is made upon it. The Democrats of the North would be acting wisely by settling that principle at the ballot-box, and establishing its ascendancy in the future.

The commencement exercises of the Institution of Deaf, Dumb and Blind, in this town, come off on Thursday next, the 24th inst. They will be exceedingly interesting, and will, doubtless, be largely attended, as usual. The Institution is now in a flourishing condition.

The commencement at the State Military Institute, at Lexington, takes place on the 4th proximo, and at the Washington College, in the same town, on the 1st proximo. The exercises at the Deaf and Dumb Institute will be the most interesting of all.

I am informed that typhoid fever is very prevalent throughout the State, owing, no doubt, to the protracted moisture. A sickly season is generally anticipated from this cause.

A Virginian Farmer Murdered by his Slaves.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SURRY COUNTY, VA., Sunday, June 20.

A citizen residing in this county, on the James River, at a place called and known as Chestnut Farm, was brutally murdered on Wednesday night last by three of his slaves. He had gone out about 6 o'clock in the evening to inspect his farm; as he did not return at the usual time, some of the servants were sent out to look for him, but returned without any tidings of his whereabouts. His family, becoming seriously alarmed, instituted at once a most thorough search for him. At about 10 o'clock the body of the missing man was found in a low ravine some distance from the house. It was beaten, bruised, mangled, disfigured, and covered with dirt. The face was fearfully cut to pieces, the head mashed in several places, and some of the ribs were broken. The arms were tied behind with a cord, and the neck had the appearance of having had a rope around it, by which the body had been drawn some distance across a small creek or stream to the spot where it was found. A heavy stick or club, about eight feet in length, with blood upon it, was found near by, which evidently had been the murderous weapon used to kill him. The body was removed to the house, and all the slaves upon the premises were at once called up and examined separately before a Jury of Inquest, which was speedily summoned. The facts brought out convinced the Jury that a boy only *fourteen years of age*, named MADISON, was the guilty murderer. This slave-boy is remarkably stout, large, and well developed in point of muscular power.

MADISON had changed his clothes, which at once excited suspicion. Upon search being instituted, those which he had left off were found covered with blood and dirt. On presenting the clothes to the fellow, he became frightened, and acknowledged the dreadful deed. At first, however, he confessed that he was only present at the shocking scene, and that a negro named CATO threw a rope over his master's head, while another named ISAAC dealt the fatal strokes. He further confessed that, after these blows which felled him to the earth, he was dragged by the rope around his neck to the woods where he was found, and then cruelly beaten again.

The field in which the slaves murdered their master is some distance from the house, and the servants were there occupied in planting peas. He walked down to see how they were getting along, when he was attacked and assassinated. The slave MADISON also stated that his master prayed for mercy while they were inflicting the blows, and when he saw they would kill him, besought with his dying breath the Lord to have mercy upon his soul.

Mr. WATKINS was at one time a tobacco merchant in the city of Petersburg, where he was highly esteemed. He was a worthy citizen, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. He had endeavored to discharge well his duties in all the relations of life; and towards his servants he had always, it is said, been kind and indulgent. What could have instigated the negroes to the commission of the horrible deed is beyond comprehension.

Though not exceedingly wealthy, Mr. WATKINS was well off, and dispensed his hospitalities with a courteous and generous hand. His handsome mansion is upon a high bluff just below Carter's Landing, on the James River, and has attracted the attention of passengers on the steamers plying up and down the noble James. It is a fine, spacious edifice, painted white, and surrounded by a cluster of beautiful shadowy trees.

He leaves quite a family, suddenly plunged into the deepest affliction. A wife, highly esteemed, and six fine children, besides a mother, sisters and brothers, with all whom there existed a devoted attachment, were thus, without intimation, awfully and painfully bereaved. An intense excitement prevails throughout the community at this untimely and terrible assassination. Of course, the three negroes are lodged in jail, to await the form of a trial for the murder, for which, beyond a doubt, they will swing from the scaffold, and that at no distant day.

When the body was found, the gold watch belonging to deceased was missing, and so was his hat. The boy denied all knowledge of them, but upon being threatened with a severe lashing, he produced them. A knife and a key were also missed, which the boy also produced, after denying that he knew anything of them. The hat was hidden near where the body was found, but the watch had been buried at the foot of a tree close by the house. What their motives could have been is yet a mystery.

Yours,
JAMES RIVER.

The Position of Virginia on the Slave-trade and Disunion.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We do say, that if the Gulf States shall be induced to secede from the Union, for the sole purpose of reopening the African Slave-trade, Virginia may well hesitate before entering into a Southern Confederation under such a condition. The suppression of that infamous traffic is *a part of the governmental policy to which the people of Virginia have consistently adhered since the formation of the Union.* When Mr. JOHN Y. MASON, our present able representative at the Court of France, placed his name, together with the names of JAMES BUCHANAN and PIERRE SOULE, to the solemn protest against the Slave-trade, he gave a faithful exposition of Virginia sentiment. It was the act of a true Virginia statesman, not less than of an astute diplomatic acting in the name of the whole Confederation.

If, then, a renunciation of policy and principle is to be made the condition of a Southern Confederation, we repeat, that we *may well hesitate before we give sanction to a revolution of our domestic institutions*—and on the other hand, if the Northern States of the Union should offer—not "Black Republican Confederation"—but terms of confederation on the basis of State equality, guaranteeing to us the independent control of our own institutions, and thus enabling us to preserve intact the institution of Slavery, as it now exists in our midst—such an offer, made in good faith, would undoubtedly be entitled to a mature and deliberate consideration; *and would be accepted or rejected purely for the sake of the best interests of Virginia, and without reference to sectional prejudices.*

This indisputable view of the matter we found it necessary to express, in order to administer a fitting rebuke to a few individuals in the South, who affect to regard Virginia *as a mere colonial dependency of "King Cotton;"* and the people of Virginia as bound soul and body, in obedience to any line of conduct which may be dictated by our more Southern associates, however destructive such a course may be to our interests, or however repugnant to our long cherished sentiments. We are happy to see that our neighbor, *The South*, has, at length, found occasion to turn its own batteries against the insufferable arrogance of this supercilious clique.

The alternate coaxing, gasconading and open abuse to which Virginia and Virginians are subjected by these gentlemen, evidently arises from a petty jealousy. They are impatient of the great leading part which Virginia plays in national politics. A stern adherence to the doctrines of State Rights and State equality, an ardent devotion to the Union, a large territory, a central position, the equal encouragement extended to free labor and slave labor, a general sentiment which vindicates the dignity of labor, and a succession of great statesman such as no other age nor country has ever produced, have given to Virginia a political preponderance far outstripping the relative extent of her population, but legitimately exercised by virtue of moral health and intellectual greatness.

North and South, the men whose heads and hearts enabled them to play a great part in the history of the Republic, offer a willing homage to the example and influence of Virginia. But

"Folly loves the martyrdom of fame."

And from the hour which gave birth to the Confederation,

"The foe, the fool, the jealous and the vain,"

have been constantly occupied in unavailing efforts to derogate from the glory of the Old Dominion.

By precedent and position, the course of this commonwealth is definitely mapped out. She will adhere to the Union with unfaltering loyalty. The bond of affection which binds her to the South binds her also to the North. In the reciprocity of common benefits and social connections, she owes a duty alike to Pennsylvania and Louisiana. Neither the similarity of domestic institutions, nor the community of revolutionary memories, on the one part or on the other, will be allowed to impair this bond of equal brotherhood. Whenever an irreparable wrong shall sever this bond, a just resentment against the wrong-doer, a heartfelt sympathy with the injured party, and a due regard to her own great moral and material interests, will determine the ultimate course of Virginia. Whatever new connection she may then form, by virtue of her position as an independent State, no party and no section can rightfully tax her with the "betrayal of a common cause." *She has never assumed the position of a sectional partisan.* When she makes common cause with the North or with the South, it is purely for the sake of justice and equality, and the cause is always ended whenever these ends are attained.

This is a fair expression of the sentiment of the people of Virginia.

African Emigration—Reply of Messrs. Lafitte & Co. to Secretary Cobb.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have read with surprise, and not without some feeling of indignation, the letter addressed by the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Hon. WM. F. COLCOCK, Collector of the Customs at this port, in reply to our application for a clearance for the ship *Richard Cobden*. We think the proper bounds of official duty and decorum have been transgressed, and no little violence done to candor, in the manner in which this application has been discussed by the Secretary, coming as it did from private citizens, and constituting a simple question for official discussion and decision. We had prepared an elaborate reply to Mr. COBB'S letter, but, after mature consideration, we have decided to avoid a discussion, fraught with elements of passion and discord, and shall confine ourselves to a simple statement of our connection with this application.

The facts are simply these. We received instructions from Mr. C. A. LAMAR, of Savannah, to make application for a clearance for his ship "For the coast of Africa, for the purpose of taking on board African emigrants, in accordance with the United States passenger laws, and of returning with the same to a port in the United States." There was nothing in the letter of our correspondent, well known as a highly respectable merchant of Savannah, which could lead us to suppose that any violation or evasion of the law was intended; and as we could perceive no impropriety in the mere act of applying to Government for permission to perform a voyage, which permission they could either grant or refuse, we did not hesitate to make the application. We do not, in fact, consider that we had a right to refuse to comply with his instructions. Mr. Collector COLCOCK informed us that, as our application was of a novel character, and intimately connected with the grave issues now agitating the country, he deemed it his duty, as a subordinate officer of the Government, to refer the matter to the authorities at Washington, for their consideration and decision, and that he would refuse the clearance until he should receive instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. The answer of the Secretary not having been received within a reasonable time, Mr. LAMAR wrote to him in his official capacity, urging a prompt reply to our application, made for his vessel, and in his behalf, and informing him of the whole scope and design of the proposed voyage. Our application was made in proper form, and we had a right to expect, if deemed conformable to law, that it would be granted, and if deemed otherwise and refused, that the refusal would be couched in respectful terms. In the latter case, we expected that Mr. COBB would have stated the points of law upon which his decision was based, as it was his right, and perhaps his duty to do. We insist, however, that he should have confined his remarks to an exposition of the law, and its application to this case. We utterly deny his right to go beyond the record, and suggest designs and intentions on our part, not declared in the application before him. But, if it had been the province of an executive officer thus situated to inform himself of the possibility of concealed designs, or ulterior aims at variance with the law, Mr. COBB already possessed every information on these points, from Mr. LAMAR. He was aware that we were acting as mere agents for the real applicant, one of his own constituents, with whom he is well acquainted, who had addressed him in his official capacity, avowing himself as the principal in this transaction, and giving him full information of his intentions and designs. This being the case, we cannot perceive how the Secretary of the Treasury can defend himself from the charge of disingenuousness, in seeming to discover, by a searching scrutiny into our motives, the real objects of the proposed voyage, or of charging either ourselves or our principal with improper motives and concealed designs. He professes to have arrived at his conclusions by a train of reasoning, when in fact he was in possession of a full avowal, which obviated the necessity of looking beyond it, to arrive at a decision upon the merits of the application.

With the points of law raised by the Secretary, and with the application of them to this case, we have nothing to do; it is for our principal to judge how far they serve to debar him from the prosecution of his proposed enterprise, and it is for him to take such steps as he may deem proper to test the legal question affecting his rights. All that we desire is to defend ourselves from the imputation of meditating designs contrary to the laws of our country, and of the effort to accomplish them by a resort to concealment and subterfuge; and we believe the mere explanation of our connection with the affair will suffice to exonerate us from all such imputations.

E. LAFITTE & CO.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 7, 1858.

A Chapter of Tragedies.

LYNCH-LAW IN TEXAS—FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

A Texas paper has the following: "On Saturday night, May 29, a party of armed men, supposed to be about thirty in number, disguised in black and white masks, suddenly made their appearance at the Mission of San Jose, distant four miles from San Antonio. In front of one of the houses in the Mission-square two men were sleeping in the open air, as is customary at this season. These men, FALIPE LOPEZ and NICANOR URDIALES, were taken into custody by the intruders, and a third, PABLO LONGORIA, hearing a noise and coming to the door, was also seized. A portion of the armed party then entered the house, asking for FRANCISCO HUIZAR. In this house lay the corpse of a child, but a short time dead, watched by some women. At first HUIZAR could not be found; but on one of the party striking a light he was discovered hiding in the chimney. He was brought out and placed with the rest. After asking some questions, and leaving a guard to prevent their being followed, the party, with their prisoners in charge, left the Mission. Proceeding some distance, they halted, and there, in the morning, the bodies of the four men, whose names we have mentioned, were discovered hanging, two of them upon one tree and two upon another. Three of these men are stated to have only recently returned from the Penitentiary; the fourth, NICANOR URDIALS, is said to have belonged to Laredo, and had not long been a resident at the mission. The horrors of the night were not yet ended. The party directed their course to the Mission of Espada, distant about five miles from San Jose. On their arrival they knocked at the door of RAFAEL MENCHACA Y LEAL, and rousing him from his sleep, asked him where the GARCIAS lived. Not knowing the purport of the visit, MENCHACA pointed to a house close by. The house belonged to an old man named TEODORO GARCIA, and on the outside of it two of his sons were asleep. Roused by the clamor, the young men started up and armed themselves. Several discharges took place, and TEODORO GARCIA coming to the door, exclaiming in Spanish that they were killing his boys, was shot through the head, and died instantly. The poor father, hastening to the protection of his sons, was slain. The latter defended themselves as long as their ammunition lasted, and then fled. The other party also hurriedly abandoned the place, one of them dropping his hat, which was left behind. It is supposed that killing the old man GARCIA was not premeditated. The other victims are said to be horse thieves. Of their guilt or innocence we know nothing; but their execution in the manner described was a violation of the laws of God and man. The widow of HUIZAR, who was executed by the Lynchers, is since dead. She was quite a young woman, and left three children, one of them an infant six weeks old.

A POISONING CASE.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says: "Saturday evening Deputy Sheriff EMERICK returned from Chicago, having in custody Mrs. SCHWARTZ, the alleged poisoner of SCHULTZ, at Benzino's Hotel, some weeks since. According to her story, she has fought no less than four duels, and, as evidence, has exhibited scars which she states resulted from her contests. She avers that she is anticipating the possession of a fortune of $40,000 from Germany. Concerning the suspected poisoning, she is communicative. She acknowledges that she gave SCHULTZ some wine, at Hornellsville, but denies that it was poisoned, stating that she drank some of it herself. In regard to the money, she assumes entire ignorance, though confessing that she saw five or six hundred dollars in his belt, and knew that he had more on deposit in New-York. On her person was found a letter inclosing $10, from her husband, JOHN GEORGE SCHWARTZ, dated at Dansville, May 23, 1858, and directed to Mount Morris. The money was to convey her to Germany, for which country she had procured a passport. Arriving at New-York she made the acquaintance of SCHULTZ and a young German, who went to Chicago—the person suspected of being her confidant and accomplice. She states, that the story of her husband's having another wife is a fiction, as also that of her having been engaged in duels. She says that she and her husband have always borne reputable characters during their ten years' residence in this country.

A HORRIBLE STORY—A WOMAN TARRED AND FEATHERED AND MURDERED.

The Detroit *Free Press* of Saturday contains the particulars of another cruel butchery, near Hastings, Barry County, about two weeks ago. The murdered woman, who was killed by a blow on the head from a club, and sixteen stabs with a dirk-knife, is Mrs. JANE HARDING, of Napoleon. She was formerly, with her husband, a resident of Barry County, and lived near JOHN DILLIN. About two years ago, three grain stacks belonging to the latter, which stood near Mrs. HARDING'S house, were burned. This occurred in the daytime, and was attributed by DILLIN to Mrs. HARDING, for what reason we are unable to say. At all events, he considered the proof substantial, and having collected together a party of five, consisting of a relative named AMOS DILLIN, a friend named ISAAC DEVON, and three brothers, named THEOPHILUS, JAMES and HENRY HYDE, they proceeded to the house of Mrs. HARDING, took her out by force, *tarred and feathered* her, and then burned her house to the ground. For this act they were arrested, and, having forfeited their bail once, and delayed the prosecution—which was for burglary and arson—for some time, the matter was finally settled by the payment of $600 on the part of the defendants. There the matter rested for the time being, and the HARDINGS moved away and settled in Napoleon, Jackson County.

Some little time since Mrs HARDING went back to Barry County to visit her relatives residing there. About two weeks since she determined upon going home. Previous to doing so she had occasion to visit a post office a mile or two distant and started in the morning for that purpose. Stopping at the house of a neighbor, she said she desired to see JOHN DILLIN in regard to a fence which inclosed a half-acre lot in which her child was buried, from which he had taken and carried away some rails.

At this time DILLIN passed the house, and she joined him, the two walking in a dense piece of woods, on their way to the Post-Office. Having arrived at the centre of the woods, he knocked her down with a club, dragged her into the woods, and stabbed her no less than 16 times. He then threw her body into a cavity in the ground, caused by the upturning of the roots of a tree, and threw a log upon it, together with some bark, and other materials calculated to conceal it. Suspicions were excited at the time, from the fact that he was known to have entered the woods with her, and to have arrived at the Post-Office, much excited, and with muddy and torn clothes, alone. It being known that bad blood existed between them, some investigations were made, which resulted in no discoveries, and it was supposed she had found an opportunity to ride to the nearest railroad station and gone home. A day or two since, however, intelligence was received from her husband that she was not at home, and the inhabitants at once turned out to look for her. They scoured the woods effectually, and on the second day found the body in the same position it had been left in by the murderer. One leg and an arm were uncovered in the rubbish, but the body was untouched. The persons engaged in the search were attracted to the spot by the stench arising from the decaying corpse.

DILLIN, who had remained in the neighborhood during the two weeks intervening between the murder and the discovery of the body, left as soon as he received intelligence of the search which was being instituted. It was ascertained that he left direct for the nearest station on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, and officers STEBBINS and CARPENTER were immediately dispatched after him. Mr. SWEEZEY at the same time started for Detroit by the Michigan Central Railroad, with a view to intercept him here in case the officers missed him. Upon the arrival of the train last evening, he learned through the conductor that DILLIN was arrested at Lowell on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, and taken back.

The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of willful murder against DILLIN. The deed was a brutal and cold blooded one, and equals anything which has ever happened in our State in the horrors of its details.

MURDER BY A UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

On the 5th inst. a terrible affray occurred at the University of Alabama, in Tuscaloosa. A student named NABORS, of this State, lost his life by being shot through the heart with a pistol in the hands of a fellow student named D. A. HERRING, of Louisiana. The Faculty of the University have published a card in relation to the affair, accompanied by a report of the examination of the murderer, from which it appears that HERRING, who was the only Mississippian at the house where he boarded, had been systematically subjected to annoyance by some six or seven of his messmates on the score of Mississippi repudiation. This had grown past endurance, and HERRING had expressed his opinion of such proceedings in very pointed terms, which would have brought on a quarrel at the table but for the entreaties of the landlady. HERRING was anticipating a difficulty, and had expressed his apprehensions that if one of the set attacked him the others would do so too.

On the morning of the affray, as HERRING was leaving the table, GILKEY, with whom principally the altercation had taken place, and who seems to have been the most forward in carrying on the system of annoyance, told him he wished to speak with him; and, on their walking out together, told him that he wanted "to settle that affair." HERRING asked if he should have a fair show, when one or more answered that he should. GILKEY then threw off his coat and struck HERRING over the head with a stick, when he drew a pistol and presented it at GILKEY. Some of the witnesses state that he was drawing the pistol when GILKEY struck. NABORS seeing this, ran up, and HERRING turned upon him, and after receiving one or two blows with a stick from NABORS, who then grappled him, fired and shot NABORS dead. In consequence of the result of the trial, those who were implicated in the difficulty left the University, and persuaded some others, all together numbering about 24, to join with them. The Faculty invite those who were not concerned in the affair to return.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, June 23.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 211, 184, 220 to 225, 227 to 235, 237, 66, 174.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Same as Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Railroad Calendar.*—Nos. 1702, 1764, 1954, 1954, 2057, 925, 2112, 2116 2117, 2131, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2162, 2177, 2178, 2180, 2183, 2189, 1244, 1404, 1608, 1099, 1114, 874.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COUNTERFEITING.

The United States vs. Tite Ruffid and George Lewis—These defendants were put on trial, charged with counterfeiting. The evidence showed that the parties lived in a tenant house, and their actions, keeping their door locked, &c., excited suspicion, and police officers, on searching their room, found moulds there with coin in them, and some metal in the fire-place. This was in May last, and the coin had gained a decidedly rugy hue, on which account, and the lack of direct testimony as to their manufacture by the defendants, some of the Jury were inclined to find in their favor. They were out some time, and came back, saying that they were unable to agree. One of them stated that he had no objection to sitting it out, but it was hard he should have to do so, just because some people had no brains. This statement, however, was without effect on the obstinate jurors. Judge BETTS told them it was very important they should agree, because there could be no Court for more than a week longer, as the court-room must then be given up, and it would be very hard to keep the men in confinement all Summer long. The Jury retired, and had not agreed at the adjournment of Court.

Mr. Tinelli appeared for the defence.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

The United States vs. Antonio Cappelli.—This prisoner was accused of passing a counterfeit quarter dollar. The sum of the evidence was that he offered the bad quarter at a fruit stand in payment for an apple; that the apple seller told him it was bad and he asked for it back again, and said he would tell him where he got it; that he was arrested and searched and had a quantity of pennies in his possession, and that some time before he had passed a half dollar on the same apple dealer, which afterwards turned out to be bad. The Jury in this case also had not agreed at the adjournment of Court.

Mr. Sanford appeared for the defence.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

PLEADING.

N. J. Washburn vs. J. F. Franklin.—This was an action on stock contract. The complaint did not allege that the plaintiff was owner, or that the contract for sale was in writing. The defendant demurred. Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on judgment of costs.

EXCUSES FOR NEGLECT TO PAY INTEREST ON A MORTGAGE NOT TO AFFECT THE FORECLOSURE.

Thos. T. Ferris vs. Francis Ferris et al.—In this case the plaintiff seeks to foreclose a mortgage where the interest has remained unpaid for more than thirty days, and the principal was made payable in 1859, with the condition that it should become payable immediately after the expiration of the said thirty days.

The answer sets up that Mary Rafael, the present owner of the premises, bought the same as part of her separate estate; that her husband has the management of her affairs; that he has been absent for some months; that she is ignorant of business; and that no demand has been made of such interest. The defendant also states that he has paid into Court the interest, and interest thereon and costs, and asks that the complaint may be dismissed, with costs from the time of the answer. To this answer the plaintiff demurs.

INGRAHAM, J.—The question naturally arises whether this Court, without any other cause than an excuse from the defendant for neglecting to comply with the conditions of the contract, can alter the terms of it without the consent of the parties. That the Court may correct errors in a contract, or reform it to make it conformable to the agreement between the parties is undoubted, but no such mistake is alleged here.

The contract is as the parties agreed. The plaintiff takes the bond and mortgage with the agreement of the mortgagee to pay the interest at a fixed time, and to pay the principal within thirty days thereafter, if the interest is not paid. What right has any Court to say that it is oppressive or unconscionable in a plaintiff to claim the payment of the money which belongs to him, on the day when the parties agreed it should be paid. I exclude from the consideration of this question any inquiry as to the power of a Court of Equity to interfere where fraud has been used to postpone the payment of the interest, because no fraud is alleged here. The only difference is, that the defendant, being unacquainted with business, suffered the day of payment to arrive sooner, in consequence of her own negligence, than she would otherwise have done. Is the plaintiff in the wrong for this neglect? or has he done anything by which a Court would be authorized to interfere or change the conditions on which he loaned his money and took the bond and mortgage as security?

It is urged that there is a forfeiture, and equity will always relieve a party against it. But it is a mistake to say that there is any forfeiture. The plaintiff's claim is for the money secured by the bond and interest. There is nothing more claimed. The debtor owes the amount, he forfeits nothing; he is required to pay nothing but his debt; there is no forfeiture to be relieved. If the bond had been conditioned to pay the money in one year, with the agreement to extend the payment a second year, if the interest was paid within thirty days after it became due, no one would for a moment argue that there was any forfeiture. And yet that condition, and the condition of the bond in suit are substantially the same. Nor can it be called a penalty. That is a sum named as damages, to be recovered for violating an agreement or promise in lieu of damages. There is no such thing here. No damages are called for. Merely altering the day of payment is neither a forfeiture of any property, nor a penalty in damages for the breach of any agreement.

Judgment for plaintiff, with reference to H. E. Davies, Jr., to compute the award due on the mortgage, &c.

Jacob Miller et al. vs. O. Gorl et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, directing sale of premises mortgaged, and that the amount due plaintiff of $1,075 93 be paid with costs; allowance ordered of 5 per cent.

Daniel Barnum vs. John S. Colton et al.—Referred to R. W. Benney, to hear and determine all the issues.

Augustus P. Woodruff vs. John Huron et al.—Referred to William H. Leonard.

Alfred Moore, executor, vs. John Wilson et al.—Referred to W. S. Yard, Esq., to compute amount due.

Theodore Knauth vs. Isaac H. Bassett.—Referred to Henry McQuoid to take testimony.

Wm. H. Anable vs. Darius C. Newell et al.—Referred to Philo T. Ruggles to hear and determine all the issues.

Arthur Leary vs. Robert H. Goff and wife et al.—Judgment for plaintiff for sale of mortgaged premises and payment thereupon to plaintiff of amount due, $5,440 40, and costs.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS—PRACTICE.

John A. Stewart vs. Welcome R. Beebe et al.—This was an action by a Receiver of the Bowery Bank, described in the complaint as duly appointed by an order of the Supreme Court. The defendants demurred, first, on the ground that the plaintiff had no legal capacity to sue, because the appointment of receiver must be made by a judge out of court, and not the court itself; and, second, that the complaint did not state the facts necessary to show that the order appointing he receiver was such as were required by the statute.

Held, That there is nothing to prevent the order for the appointment of Receiver from being entered by the justice making it at any term of the Court as other business.

Held, That the complaint showing the plaintiff to be Receiver of the Bank appointed by the Supreme Court, by an order made upon a day named, upon filing security, and that such security had been filed, sufficiently shows the mode of his appointment. Enough is stated to enable the defendants to take issue upon the legality of his appointment, if he pleases.

Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

George McIvor vs. Mary McIvor.—Referred back to referee for further testimony; the declarations, &c., of the wife are not sufficient.

The Cocheco Manufacturing Co. vs. Aaron Jacobs et als.—Order for examination of A. Jacobs discharged, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Williamson et. al. Trustees of Franklin Union vs. Dikeman et. al.—Case settled.

Toel vs. The Mayor, &c.—Case settled.

The Paudeen Murder Trial.

FOURTH DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The trial of Daniel Cunningham for the murder of Patrick McLaughlin, was resumed yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The evidence, both for the prosecution and defence, having been concluded on Tuesday, the summing-up commenced yesterday. Ex Judge Whiting, for the defence, spoke nearly two hours. After a recess, Mr. John Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, addressed the Jury in reply, in an eloquent and effective speech, which enchained the attention of all his auditors. The following charge, delivered by Recorder BARNARD, admirably elucidated the peculiar difficulties of the trial:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: Daniel Cunningham has been indicted and placed on his trial for the murder of Patrick McLaughlin.

The prosecution allege that the deceased came to his death by means of a pistol-shot fired by the prisoner.

The justification set up for the act is, that it was done in the necessary self-defence of the prisoner.

The evidence having been finished, it becomes th [illegible] of the Court, previous to the case being finally [illegible]ted to you, to lay down for your guidance those [illegible]al principles which are applicable to the case, and [illegible] definitions of the various grades of crime of which [illegible] prisoner can be convicted, provided, in your judgment, the facts will warrant you in so doing. It is your duty to say whether or no the facts proved bring this case within any of the principles to be laid down for your governance.

The killing of a human being without the authority of law by shooting, stabbing, or any other means or in any other manner, is either murder, manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, according to the facts and circumstances of each case. Such killing, unless it be manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, shall be murder, when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed or of any human being. Murder, therefore, is the killing with malice. Any formed design to do a wicked or unlawful act may be termed malice. Malice is a deliberate, wicked temper; it can seldom be proved by express declarations, but must be inferred and collected from all the circumstances attending and surrounding the nature of the transaction and manner of the killing. Deliberate killing without passion, whatever may have been the provocation, (unless it was continued up to the time of the infliction of the fatal wound,) is murder—for if the prisoner was cool, self-possessed and master of his passion, and had the full exercise of his judgment, he must suffer the effects of his conduct.

The law presumes that the natural and probable consequences of every act deliberately done, were intended by the perpetrator, and the burden of proof to overthrow this presumption lies with a prisoner. If, therefore, a killing be proved to have been committed by a prisoner, and nothing further shown to the satisfaction of a Jury, excusing it, the presumption is that it was malicious, and an act of murder. The formation of an intent to take life a moment before the blow is inflicted, is sufficient to constitute malice.

The statute provides that the killing of a human being is justifiable when committed by any person in the lawful defence of such person, when there shall be reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony, or to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished.

By the word felony, gentlemen, you are to understand an offence for which the offender, on conviction, shall be liable by law to be punished by death, or by imprisonment in a State Prison.

It is not necessary that a person should suffer himself to be dangerously beaten, with a prospect of its continuance, before the law would justify him in defending himself. The rule extends to those cases where the party assailed stands in imminent danger of death, or of great bodily injury at the hands of his assailant—he must not only have his mere naked belief, but must see some attempt on the part of his assailant to execute his design, or that he is in an apparent situation to do so, which would thereby reasonably induce him to think that he intended to execute his design immediately—in other words, the danger must be actual, imminent and urgent—no contingent necessity will avail. If the prisoner at the time of the firing of the pistol had grounds to believe that the deceased intended to commit some great bodily harm upon him, and it is made to appear on the trial that he acted on that belief, and the Jury are satisfied that these were reasonable grounds upon which to found an apprehension of such a design in the mind of the prisoner, then he would be justified.

In cases of personal conflict in order to receive the benefit of such defence, it must appear that the party killing had retreated either as far as he could by reason of some wall or other impediment, or as far as the fierceness of the assault or the nature of the circumstances would admit. If it appear that the conflict was in any way sought by the prisoner, he is not justified. If the attacks of the deceased had desisted, and the prisoner on his part renewed the conflict, then he is not justified. A person is not justified in returning blows with a dangerous weapon where he is struck with the naked hand, and there is no reason to apprehend a design to do him great bodily harm, nor is homicide justified when the combat can be avoided, or when, after it is once commenced, the party can withdraw from it in safety before he kill his adversary. But if, gentlemen, you find, from all the circumstances attending this transaction, that the prisoner had no reason to believe that he was in danger of great bodily injury at the hands of the deceased, but that an ordinary assault and battery was all that he had to fear from his acts and declarations, then he is not free from crime in the eyes of the law, but may be convicted of manslaughter. In settling this matter you are to look at the situation of the parties at the time, their actions and positions, their conversation, threats and menaces, as they may have been given before you. You can also consider their relative size, strength and physical powers. You must also look as to who committed the first assault; whether it was continued or stopped; whether there was any reasonable apprehension to believe it would be continued, and whether the inequality of their size and strength would be equalized only by a pistol in the hands of either one. If you should come to the conclusion that under the evidence the prisoner cannot be convicted of murder, but is guilty of some crime, it then becomes necessary to look at the different degrees of manslaughter. Of these there are four. In my judgment the first and second cannot apply.

Manslaughter in the third degree is the killing of another in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death, by a dangerous weapon, except where such killing is either excusable or justifiable. Manslaughter in the fourth degree is the involuntary killing of another by any weapon or by any means neither cruel nor unusual, in the heat of passion in any case, except it be excusable or justifiable. If, on an examination of this matter, you have a reasonable doubt, fairly deducible from the evidence as to which of the degrees of manslaughter you should find the prisoner guilty, you should give him the benefit of that doubt, and find a verdict under that degree about which you have no doubt. In order to find a verdict of guilty under any degree, the facts proved should exclude every other reasonable hypothesis except that of guilt. In this, as in nearly all trials, the witnesses have testified to a different state of facts, as having transpired at the occurrence. The truth or falsity of these facts may materially affect the case for the prosecution or defence. It is your duty, and within your province to reconcile these inconsistencies, as the law makes you the sole judges of the facts and the credibility of the witnesses.

The credibility of a witness is compounded of his integrity, means of knowledge, impartiality, conduct and appearance on the stand and regard for his oath.

You have the right to reject the evidence of any and all witnesses, provided you choose to exercise it, yet your duty to society should counsel you not to exercise the right in an arbitrary manner. One credible witness is sufficient to warrant you in finding a verdict of guilty or not guilty. If you are satisfied that any witness has deliberately and falsely sworn to a material statement or a number of facts, you should throw aside and disregard entirely his evidence, as the law holds that if a person will do so in one instance, he is more than likely to do so in another. Should he, however, be contradicted in one and sustained in another, that other may be relied on. The value of testimony does not depend on the number of witnesses, but on the degree of credit to be attached to it by a Jury. Caution and carefulness should always be exercised in criminal cases, so far at least that a man shall not suffer otherwise than by due course of law, nor that any hardship or severity be exercised upon him, where the testimony will admit of a reasonable doubt. You are not, however, to be carried away by your feelings so far as to render the law nugatory and ineffectual, when a proper case has been made out. You have nothing whatever to do with the character of the deceased as far as the proper administration of justice is concerned. Every man is equally entitled to protection at the hands of the country. No matter what may have been a person's antecedents or previous standing in the community, he nevertheless stands on the same footing, and is equally respected, as far as life and liberty are concerned, as the highest in the land; and in the eye of the law it is as great a crime to murder a vile and degraded being as to murder its greatest ornament. If you have any reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner, you are to give him the benefit of it. By a doubt, however, you are not to understand a possible or imaginary one—a mere possibility or speculation; it must be actual and well founded, arising from the evidence; it must be such a doubt as, upon the whole case, will leave your minds in that condition that you cannot conscientiously say the defendant is guilty to a moral certainty.

The Jury retired at 3½ o'clock P.M. At 10½ o'clock they had not agreed upon a verdict.

MARKET REPORTS.

The Domestic Wool Trade.

In New-York, during the past week, transactions in Wool have been very moderate. Most buyers are somewhat desirous to secure supplies of the new clip, and are, therefore, less disposed to purchase old Wool. The supply of the latter is light, and holders continue firm, though the general anticipation is that prices will rule low, throughout the season. The new clip, (some lots of which have been received from the interior of this State, and some of the neighboring States,) it is thought, will be unusually large. With such a prospect in regard to supply, and the restricted consumption, the probability is that Wool will continue cheap. The recent rainy weather interfered with the forwarding of the new clip to market, and, in consequence, fewer lots have appeared than would otherwise have been received. We have heard of no important sales of new, here, so far. The sales of old have also been limited, including some small lots of Fleece, and 23,000 ℔s. Pulled, within a range of from 27c.@41c. for common to full-blooded Merino Fleece; 24c.@26c. for No. 1 Pulled; 29c.@31c. for Superfine do.; and 34c.@38c. for Extra do., ⅌ ℔. Sales were likewise reported of 20,000 ℔s. Texas, unwashed, but free of burrs, at 14c.@18c., cash; 17,500 ℔s. California, within a range of from 12c.@18c. ⅌ ℔., on 6 months credit. Foreign has been partially neglected, and prices have been, for the most part, nominal. One lot of prime Cordova washed (60 bales) [illegible] hands at 19c. ⅌ ℔., 6 months' credit. In [illegible] during the week, the demand for domestic [illegible]—as buyers were turning their attention [illegible] clip. Foreign was in good request at [illegible]. The sales comprised 75,000 ℔s. fleece [illegible] 16,000 ℔s. new Wool, in the grease, [illegible] to manufacturers; 200,000 ℔s. Valpa[illegible] Bolivian and Peruvian, 165 bales Cape [illegible]ican and Mediterranean, and 83 do [illegible]ese, at various prices as to quality. [illegible] during the week, owing to the li[illegible] clip, very little was done, although some small sales were reported at 20c.@25c. for unwashed, and 30c.@33c. for washed. In Baltimore, during the week, in the absence of the new clip, which has been kept back by the continued rains, business has been very tame. Prices have not varied. In Pittsburg, up to the 16th, only a few thousand pounds of new Wool had been received. They were sold, in lots, at 22c.@32c. for common to full blood, and 35c. for choice, ⅌ ℔. In that locality the opinion prevailed that the yield would be larger than that of last year, owing to the fact that the sheep are in good condition for shearing, and the fleeces are heavier than usual. Few buyers had appeared, and the few in market were tardy in purchasing. In Washington County, Pa., (the greatest Wool-growing district in that section of country,) the crop will be an average one; in Laurence County, Pa., an increased crop is anticipated, but no buyers offer. The same want of demand is said to exist in the Wool-growing districts of Virginia. In Akron, Ohio, some new wool has been received, which has been selling at from 25c.@40c. ⅌ ℔., the latter rate for the very best quality, nicely handled and in good condition. On Monday last, a lot was sold at 39c. ⅌ ℔. The clip from the same flock a year ago brought 48c. ⅌ ℔. At various other points in Ohio, new Wool was arriving and selling slowly, at from 23c.@35c. ⅌ ℔.; these prices being about 8c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. under the opening rates last year. In Chicago, comparatively few lots of new wool had been received up to the 16th. The wet weather had retarded the shearing, as it was difficult to get the sheep dry and to keep them so. Pulled wool was selling at 25c.@26c. ⅌ ℔ for super and extra weighed together. In Detroit, on the 17th inst., the earliest sales of new were effected, including a lot of common, at 26c., a lot of three-quarter blood, at 27½c., and a lot at Fentonville, also at 27½c. ⅌ ℔. In that market, buyers manifested unusual unanimity. They said they would have to purchase at 25c.@30c., or take their money home. A letter from an Eastern manufacturer, not at present in market, says: "Wool must be purchased at a low figure, or the manufacturers *must die*. Last year skinned us to the bone." In Kalamazoo, the earliest sales of new Wool had been effected at from 24c., for inferior, to 30c., for choice, light, well-cleaned fleece, ⅌ ℔. In Albany, new Wool has been arriving slowly. Some extra pulled was sold there, on Thursday, at 37c., cash, ⅌ ℔. In Providence, last week, with a light stock, especially of fleece; sales were confined to 8,000 ℔s. fleece at 30c.@35c., and 15,000 ℔s. pulled at 27c.@37c. ⅌ ℔.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 22, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats
Ashes, bbls.	14	37	—
Flour, bbls.	300	131	4,948
Wheat, bushels	5,355	—	—
Wheat, bags	—	—	27
Corn, bushels	—	—	7,184
Malt, bushels	2,640	—	—
Provisions, pkgs.	—	106	16
Whisky, bbls.	130	50	12

ASHES—Sales 125 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of two cargoes,—one of 3,782 bags, per *Chatham*, and one of 2,258 bags, per *Adeline*, on private terms; also, 400 bags, in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔. The transactions in other kinds include 100 bags Java on terms not ascertained; 150 bags Laguayra at 11¼c.; 40 bags Cape Haytien at 10¾c., and 100 bags St. Domingo at 9⅜c., usual terms, ⅌ ℔. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON state that the receipts of Rio during the week ending last evening comprised 6852 bags; the sales of Rio reached 7,229 bags for consumption, and 3,019 bags on speculation. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning 39,888 pkgs., including 20,944 bags Rio, 6,300 bags Bahia, 4,000 bags St. Domingo, 3,688 bags Maracaibo, 3,456 bags Laguayra, 1,200 mats and 250 bags Java.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at slightly improved prices. Sales 1,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 12⅜c.@12½c.; do. Gulf at 12⅝c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate quotations.

FISH—The leading kinds are in light supply and slack request at unimproved prices.

FIRE-CRACKERS—550 boxes No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, were procured at $1 65 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active, and prices are essentially unaltered for State and Western Flour. The demand is fair for home use, and some disposition is apparent to purchase on speculation. Shippers are not buying freely. Sales 12,800 bbls.

Superfine State, ⅌ bbl	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	4 00@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 95@ 4 00
Fancy Ohio	4 05@ 4 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 05@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 70@ 7 00

Canadian is improving. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at from $4 15@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is in demand at former rates. Sales 1,250 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 37½, for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and in request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active, and prices tend downward. Sales 47,500 bushels, including good ordinary to very choice White Michigan at $1 05½@$1 25; good ordinary White Wisconsin at $1 05½@$1 06; prime Red (Winter) Indiana at $1 02; good to prime Milwaukee Club at 91c.@93c.; inferior do. at 84c.@88c.; and good White Southern at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at rather languid prices. Sales 34,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. for poor to good mixed Western; 75½c. for White Southern; 76c. for Yellow Western, in store, and 75c.@78c. for poor to good Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel. Sales have also been reported since our last of about 41,000 bushels Rye, within a range of from 69c.@72c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley, or Barley Malt. Oats are in demand, and are quoted somewhat firmer, though not dearer. Western, 44½c.@45c.; State, 44c.@45c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, at 39c.@43c.; Southern, 34c.@39c., ⅌ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, furnishes the following statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

From.	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
To Great Britain and Ireland.				
New-York	June 18, 1858	608,392	4,215,040	1,694,815
New-Orleans	June 4, 1858	218,043	378,354	875,753
Philadelphia	June 9, 1858	85,834	151,692	394,072
Baltimore	June 3, 1858	90,572	191,641	238,053
Boston	June 11, 1858	2,467	—	8,920
Other Ports	June 4, 1858	22,591	128,597	2,820
Total, from Sept. 1, 1857		1,027,899	5,053,324	3,165,533
To about same period, 1857		837,922	7,107,802	4,664,465
To about same period, 1856		1,075,291	4,555,446	6,054,109
To about same period, 1855		135,312	194,225	5,270,207
To the Continent.				
From New-York, to June 8, '58		83,193	112,252	10,651
From other Ports to latest date		160,103	141,527	6,030

GUM-ARABIC—30,000 ℔s. Sorts were sold at 10½c. ⅌ ℔.

HAY—With diminished supplies and a good inquiry, throughout the week prices of Bale Hay have favored sellers. Loose Hay has been lightly dealt in at former quotations; stock, moderate. Salt Hay is scarce and in request. Straw is selling slowly within our previous range. We quote: Bale Hay, 40c.@70c.; Loose Hay, 55c.@85c.; and Salt Hay, 40c.@65c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. Bale Straw, 30c.@50c.; Loose do. at 70c.@85c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.; and Bundle at $2 25@$3 50 ⅌ 100 sheaves. In New-Orleans, during the week ending June 14, sales were reported of 1,200 bales New-York at $16 50@$17 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Sales transpired to-day of 3,000 Dry California, part at 21½c., 7 months, and a lot of Eastern Coast African on terms not disclosed.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 90 bales last year's crop at 5c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig were reported sold at $24 ⅌ ton, usual credit.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland, 62c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, ⅌ barrel.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack request at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are less active within our previous range. Spirits Turpentine has declined, with sales reported of about 850 bbls., at 45c. for 600 bbls. to arrive, and 47c. for 250 bbls., here, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Sales have been reported of 5,000 gallons Linseed at 65c.@66c.; 2,000 gallons Lard Oil, within a range of from 82½c.@90c.; some Olive, a little under $1 10, cash, ⅌ gallon; 4 small lots of Tallow Oil at 9c., cash, ⅌ ℔. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and is cheaper; sales 630 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess, and $13 50@$13 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in demand—including short ribbed Middles, at 9½c., with long ribbed and long clean Middles on terms not disclosed. Lard is moderately inquired for at, however, drooping prices; sales 420 trcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ ℔. Beef is in good demand at full rates; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good State; and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling at 4c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 300 trcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in but moderate demand, and we can report sales of only about 470 hhds., chiefly Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c., with some Melado at about 3¾c.@4c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—300 mats Cassia brought 25c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of about 20,000 ℔s., at from 9½c.@9¾c. cash, ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at previous quotations. Sales since Friday last: 47 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@13½c.; 32 hhds. Virginia at 6c.@7½c.; 84 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@16c.; 246 bales Havana at 31c.@35c.; and 100 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 22½c. cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,200 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 2,100 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 35,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 4½d.@5d.; 500 tcs. Beef at 3s.; with 50 hhds. and 20 ½-hhds. Tobacco, at 50s. and 10s. respectively. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 40 tons Maple Wood, at 17s.; and 50 tons Heavy Goods, at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 80 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s.@22s. 6d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 150 bales Cotton, (compressed,) at ½c. ⅌ ℔. For Rotterdam, some Heavy Goods, at 37s. 6d. The latest charters have been: A vessel to the Mediterranean and back, $16 50 ⅌ ton; a bark (370 tons) to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $15; a bark from City Point, Va., for Venice, at £2 2s.; a brig to the Windward Islands at $1,000, and another at 50c.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

EDWARD BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 22, 1858.

In the fortnight's interval there has been a steady and, a part of the time, a buoyant trade in Flour. The receipts here have been light, and the continued accounts daily received from the West of excessive rains, causing damage to Wheat, and great delay in the planting of Indian Corn, has been productive of some speculative feeling, (chiefly on Western account,) and for a few days last week there was considerable activity in State and Western brands, and prices advanced about 20c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Since then, with more free receipts, and a great falling off, at the high rates, in the demand both for home use and export, the market has gradually declined, and closes tamely on the lower grades, with more desire to sell. For other descriptions there is a fair inquiry without much activity.

The export demand for Wheat has been rather more active, the clearances to England having been 746,593 bushels on the fortnight. Prices have had an upward tendency, induced by a decline in freights and apprehension of damage to the crop at the West, but with more encouraging advices and unfavorable English accounts, the turn has been downward, and a few cents reduction submitted to. Rye is selling in small parcels for home use. For Indian Corn there has been no export demand of any consequence, and but little doing for the City and local trade. Prices are without material variation; a small portion only of the Western Mixed is in condition for shipment.

FREIGHTS—The business is moderate, and shipowners are less firm. The asking rates are: To Liverpool—At 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. on Flour, and 4½d.@5d. ⅌ bushel on Grain. To London—2s. on Flour, and 7d.@8d. on Grain. To Glasgow—1s. 9d.@2s. on Flour, and 7d.@8d. on Grain.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

From the Chicago Press, June 19

The fine weather of the past few days has infused some little life into the Lumber trade. The city demand during the week has been tolerably good, and the reopening of the canal and railways has brought more country dealers into the city, who have been buying sparingly. There is no improvement, however, in prices, yet, but rather otherwise, nearly all the dealers in the city having now fallen into the cheap rates inaugurated some weeks since by only a few.

The contrary winds of the present week have prevented much lumber from arriving here—the receipts being but a trifle over one-third the imports of last week.

There has been very little demand for cargoes this week, and about three-fourths of those arrived have been docked.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

	This week.	Last week.	For the season.	Same time 1857.
Lumber, feet	4,907,000	11,947,794	75,818,232	149,962,778
Shingles, No.	1,383,500	3,142,750	47,980,769	68,420,000
Lath, pcs.	526,000	2,832,400	18,739,500	22,766,250

NEILL BROS. & CO.'S COTTON CIRCULAR.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday morning, June 22.

Since date of our last, the business daily has been large, with a strongly upward tendency in price, and to-day we quote Middling Uplands at 12⅜c., showing an advance during the week of fully ¾c. The activity is attributable mainly to the accounts received of the break of the Yazoo Pass, to the large business done in New-Orleans, at an advance of ⅜c.@½c., when the accident was known there, and to the diminished stock now remaining at that port.

The following is a Statement of the Movements of Cotton for the past week, compared with the five preceding years:

	RECEIPTS. Past Week.	—EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.— To Gt. Britain.	To France.	Other F. P.
1857-8	27,000	36,000	7,000	8,000
1856-7	9,000	13,000	3,000	2,000
1855-6	9,000	42,000	2,000	9,000
1854-5	51,000	24,000	3,000	2,000
1853-4	29,000	53,000	15,000	6,000
1852-3	12,000	24,000	7,000	3,000

EXPORTS SINCE 1ST SEPTEMBER.

	To Gt. Britain.	Total.	Stock.
1857-8	1,556,000	2,246,000	380,000
1856-7	1,318,000	2,067,000	240,000
1855-6	1,787,000	2,741,000	213,000
1854-5	1,362,000	2,009,000	174,000
1853-4	1,388,000	1,972,000	391,900
1552-3	1,593,000	2,328,000	269,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

DR. WOOD:

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd"

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

VIRGINIANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS now in New-York and its vicinity, who desire to unite in the approaching public ceremonies on the occasion of the removal of the remains of President MONROE, are requested to report their names, without delay, to either one of the following members of the Committee of Arrangements, appointed by meeting of Virginians, at Metropolitan Hall, on 3d inst.:

WILLIAM BELL, No. 89 Chambers-st.
Maj. HENRY HILL, U. S. A., No. 6 State-st.
WILLIAM H. PRICE, No. 88 Front-st.

As it is necessary to report, at an early day, to the Committee of the Common Council having the arrangements in charge, the number of Virginians, or their descendants, who desire to take part in the ceremonies, all who thus design should at once make themselves known, as above.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

A CARD—THE UNDERSIGNED PASSENGERS from Savannah to New-York, on board the steamer *Montgomery*, take this method of expressing their gratitude and respect towards Captain CROCKER and officers, for their many acts of kindness and attention during the last trip, and respectfully recommend that boat to the patronage of the traveling public.

S. N. BOUGHTON,
Major C. BACKUS, U. S. A.,
E. D. ELDREDGE,
WM. HY WHITE,
JNO. L. DUNTON,
H. F. WILLINK,
THOMAS FORSTER,
G. LANDON,
T. ARKWRIGHT,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858. and 55 others.

STRAWBERRIES AT CHRISTMAS, FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A QUART.—There is no difficulty in preserving Strawberries, Pineapples, and other fruit, in the Arthur's self sealing cans and jars—and with a very small quantity of sugar—as the exclusion of the air produces the desired effect. All sizes.

For sale by

STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
No. 534 Broadway, near Spring st.

J. G. & T. G. FINN, REAL-ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS, NO. 30 LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.—Particular attention paid to buying and selling real estate, letting houses, procuring loans on bond and mortgage. Collections of all kinds made with dispatch. References: JOHN R. BRADY, Esq.; JOHN F. HALSTEAD, Esq., West 23d-st.; JOHN K. BAILEY, No. 22 Exchange-place; FELLOWS, HOFFMAN & Co., No. 74 Beekman-st.; JOSEPH L. PALMER, No. 861 Broadway.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT FOR SALE—In first-rate order, 16 feet long, fitted up as a pleasure boat, for rowing or sailing; awning, mast and sail, cushions, &c. Apply at LAWRENCE'S, late Sherman's, Book-store, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received: the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

A STEAM ENGINE OF THIRTY TO FORTY-horse power, and a stock of groceries wanted, by a Western Mining and Manufacturing Company, to pay wholly or in part in the stock of the Company. Address WARREN, Box No. 164 at this office.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE!
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
Amounting, at Cost in Paris, to over a Million Francs!
Those most Renowned Fabricants,
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,

Whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their Estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simultaneously disposed of at St. Petersburg) are now offered for public distribution at the commodious and elegant store,

No. 361 BROADWAY,

Between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons, by private bargain, for a limited period only. These Sales being instituted by order of the

FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,

For the purpose of declaring a fourth and final dividend to the Creditors in Europe, on or before Monday, the 2d of August, the prices in most cases will be merely nominal, but none will be sold for less than the amount of Customs Dues, Brokers', Commissioners', and Assignment Fees. The allotment for this City is under deed of assignment to

MR. WILLIAM D. ESTERRE,

Who has specially retained the above-named spacious premises for its more efficient display and distribution.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TO 5 EACH DAY.

It consists, in part of

One thousand handsome deep Flounced Silk Mantillas at $8.

Eight hundred handsome deep Flounced Silk Mantillas at $10.

Fifteen hundred superb Silk Mantillas at $12.

Between six and seven thousand of the most costly and recherché garments ever imported into this country, at from $14 to $35 each.

ALSO—Upwards of Five Thousand French Lace Mantelets with one, two, and three Flounces, chiefly the product of the celebrated Chantilly Looms, and ranging in price from $5 to $50.

ALSO,

Magnificent Real Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Real Thread Lace Mantillas,
Real Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Real Pusher Lace Points,
Real Thread Lace Points, &c., &c.

Wholesale Buyers can only be waited upon previous to ten in the morning. TERMS, STRICTLY CASH, on or before delivery.

Observe the Number, 361 Broadway, between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons.

WILLIAM D. ESTERRE.

DRY GOODS.
CLEARING OUT SALE OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.

Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete:

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
COLORED AND BLACK SILK ROBES.
BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES.
ORGANDIES AND ORGANDY ROBES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH JACONETS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful assortment of

MANTILLAS,

of the most approved styles.

REAL LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS.
TRAVELING CLOAKS, RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer,
New-York.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Our magnificent stock of

SILK MANTILLAS and CIRCULARS,
SILK and LACE MANTILLAS and CIRCULARS,
WHITE and BLACK BAREGE and MOURNING MANTILLAS,
DUSTERS, in a variety of materials,

together with our immense stock of

LACE MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS, POINTS
and SQUARE SHAWLS, in
French, Pusher and genuine Chantilly,

is now offered at a

Reduction of 30 Per Cent. in Price.

Our Millinery Department, which comprises a stock of over 500 new, elegant and

DISTINGUE PARIS BONNETS,

of every kind and description, will also be reduced to less than half the regular prices.

SUMMER SHAWLS,

in new and exclusive styles, at

Less than Cost of Importation.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY

Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the

NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,

(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400) Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their

NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,

which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*

"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"

in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over

70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,

with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public*. None genuine unless stamped

"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."

For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
PARIS,
25 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines,
7 Rue St. Arnaud,
And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines,
have just exposed for sale their
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON,
comprising
SILK STUFFS,
LACE,
INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES,
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND PIQUES,
Fancy Tissues of all kinds,
WEDDING OUTFITS,
MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.

The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at

Lyons, for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at
Alençon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory;
And at Kaschmyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,

but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SUMMER CLOTHING
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE
At GENIN'S BAZAAR.
CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
CIRCULAR DRESSES,
WHITE BAREGE PUFFED TALMAS,
SUMMER CLOTHING,
Have been selected and ticketed at mere
NOMINAL PRICES,
offering inducements to make selections for
CHILDREN'S SUMMER WEAR
greater than can be found elsewhere in this city.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
GREAT SALE!
GREAT SALE!!
GREAT SALE!!!

A portion of several manufacturers' stocks of French lace Pusher and Guipure mantles to suit the million.

100,000, MORE OR LESS,

French mantillas, formerly the property of LOUIS QUATORZE, VICTOR POPO and others well known from the Fejee Islands to Timbuctoo. These goods were bought in the regular way, warranted perfect, and will be sold at a fair trade profit. LADIES, we call your special attention to the fact that we have no connection with any bogus Broadway establishment.

BENSON & WILSON,
No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS,
CHINA CRAPE SHAWLS,
BAREGE SHAWLS, and other desirable goods, at the lowest prices, at LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS',
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which, having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.

The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY.
Will offer for this week
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS & POINTS,

At a great reduction from former prices. Their stock of rich Laces, Embroideries, Illusion Goods, Edgings, Insertions, Bands, Infants' Caps and Dresses, is unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

CLOSING OFF SUMMER STOCK.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the greatest inducements to buyers of Lawns, Organdies, Bareges, Barege Robes, Tamartines and other Summer Dress Goods, China Silks Summer Silks and Foulards.

ALSO,

Ribbons for Bonnets, Sashes, &c., &c.

No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them; they are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens, tablecloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, calicoes, and a general assortment of dry goods, sold cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 64 John-st.

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $30 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.

City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM
No. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.
Also, every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

FIREWORKS — NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,

No. 227 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2,500.—LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, about 3 o'clock, in going from corner of Wall and William sts., through Wall-st. to Broadway, to the Chemical Bank, a note of Kellogg, Moss & Co., for $2,500, due June 22, 1858, payable at the office of Clark, Dodge & Co. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving the same at No. 24 William st., Room No. 19, up stairs. Payment has been stopped, and the note is of no value to any but the owners.

NOTICE.—LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE DRAWN by COOKE, DOWD, BAKER & CO., to their own order, No. 233 dated October 20, 1857, eight months for $285 90. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.

MITCHELL & NOBLE,
South Britain, Conn.

LOST—A BUNDLE OF LAW PAPERS ON TUESday morning, supposed to have been in the Park, of no use to any but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with the subscriber, at No. 78 Broadway, 3d floor.

WM. B. BLACKWELL.

STORE-KEY LOST.—ON SATURDAY EVENing last, in Greenwich-st., between Liberty and Barclay sts., an iron key, of rather small size, neatly made. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Messrs. M. H. TUCKWORTH & CO., 61 Dey-st.

FOUND—A RING, WHICH MAY BE VALUABLE or otherwise; as the advertiser, not wearing rings, don't know much about them. The owner will address R. & Co., Box No. 202, *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF WALDENSE Lodge, No. 9, A. P. A., will be held at No. 187 Bowery, THIS (Wednesday,) EVENING, June 23. The friends of the Protestant cause are respectfully invited to be present. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Seats reserved for ladies.

JAMES BRITTON, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-MECHANIC'S CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Warming and Ventilation of Buildings*. Strangers are respectfully invited. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

SPORTING.

GRAND YACHT REGATTA AROUND LONG ISLAND.—The favorite Steamer *Aurora* will make three trips to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, on THURSDAY, June 24, affording an excellent opportunity to witness the yachts in their whole course through the Bay, and out to Sea as far as the eye can reach. The view at Coney Island affords an expansive prospect of the Ocean, and from this point yachts will be visible for a great distance. The *Aurora* will leave as follows: From Amos-st. at 9:15, 12:15 and 3:15; Spring-st. at 9:30, 12:30 and 3:30, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—PACING VERSUS TROTTING.—At 3 P. M. great match, $2,000, mile heats, best three in five. Hiram Woodruff names b. g. *James Hughes*, to 260 lbs. wagon; George Jenkins names ch. g. *Mohawk*, to 300 lbs. wagon and driver.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS.—PLEASure-boats, sail and fancy boats of all lengths and styles, as well as ships' boats, can be found at INGERSOLL'S immense establishment. Over 150 boats on hand. No. 250 South-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

FANCY HAIR PINS AND CACHEPEIGNES

Just received per late steamers, a large assortment, comprising all

THE LATEST PARIS STYES IN ALL COLORS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Also a large assortment of
DRESS BUTTONS, FANS, TRIMMINGS,
JEWELRY, ACCORDEONS, BRUSHES,
and
PARIS FANCY ARTICLES

all of which are offered to the trade at low prices. By

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap, it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER STREET, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stuart, Lester, and the Company of Wallack's Theatre, beg respectfully to announce that they have tendered a complimentary benefit to

MR. THEODORE MOSS,

Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, as a tribute of their respect and regard, and that they have fixed for this occasion

TUESDAY, JUNE 29,

at the Academy of Music. The entertainments will embrace both a

MORNING AND EVENING

performance, and will combine

ITALIAN OPERA,
ENGLISH OPERA,
THE DRAMA,
DANCE.

All the artists of distinction at present in the country, almost without exception, have tendered their services for this gratifying occasion, which promises to be one of unequaled brilliancy and attraction.

Tickets may be had from any member of Wallack's Company, at all the principal hotels of the City, and at the Box Office of Wallack's Theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1858,
will be presented, for the 2d time, Pacini's tragic Opera,
SAFFO,
with increased Chorus and Orchestra, extra Band on the Stage, new Costumes, and the following cast:

Saffo	Signora GAZZANIGA
Climene	Miss PHILLIPS
Phaon	Signor BRIGNOLI
Alcandro	Signor GASSIER
Dirce	Signorina MORA
Ippia	Signor BARATINI
Lysimachus	Signor MULLER

Climene's Damsels, Greek Citizens, Leucadians, Sacred Guards, Musicians, &c.

The scene is laid in Greece at the remote period of the 42d Olympiad.

Max Maretzek .... Musical Director and Conductor.

Seats may be secured at the Academy and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats	$1 50
Second Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

At the request of many out-of town residents,
LA TRAVIATA
will be given on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst.,
when the whole house will be thrown open to the public at the admission of
FIFTY CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
and a first-class Dramatic Company,
WEDNESDAY, June 23,
MACBETH.

Macbeth, (King of Scotland,) .... Mr. E. L. Davenport
Lady Macbeth .... Miss Charlotte Cushman

Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. G. E. Boniface, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Whiting, Mr. James Dunn, and Mr. Joseph Dawson will appear.

Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Secured seats 25 cents extra.

Box office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M., at Niblo's Garden, and at SIBELL'S, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.
Stephen.... Mr. H. A. Perry | Olinda.. Miss Maria Barton
To be followed by the beautiful Comedy of
CHARLES II.
To conclude with the laughable Pantomime of
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, June 23,
The great Drama, in three acts, of
THE GONDOLIER.
After which the laughable farce of the
LOTTERY TICKET.
OR, THE LAWYER'S CLERK.
To conclude with
THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
T. B. JOHNSTON,
Prior to his departure for Europe,
Will be tendered on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 26, 1858, by his numerous friends and admirers, when a host of volunteers will appear.

GRAND FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT,
BY THE HORTICULTURAL AND PHILHARMONIC SOCIETIES OF BROOKLYN,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT THE ATHENÆUM,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, 1858.

Music by the celebrated Seventh Regiment Band.
J. B. NOLL, Leader.

This being the first entertainment of the kind ever offered to the citizens of Brooklyn, the Committee of Arrangements have spared no pains or expense to make it a pleasant one, and in every respect worthy of the two Societies under whose auspices it is given.

The Floral designs, Statuary, and other decorations, will surpass anything of the kind which has ever been attempted here. The Plants and Flowers, exhibited by the Horticultural Society at their exhibition on the 22d and 23d, will be retained, and used in decorating the Hall on the evening of the 24th.

Only a limited number of tickets will be issued, which may be procured of the following

COMMITTEE.

Luther B. Wyman,
J. W. Degrauw,
L. S. Burnham,
Charles A. Townsend,
W. M. Newell,
Jas. Hazlehurst,
John Maxwell,
Frederick Sherwood,
W. S. Dunham,
Smith J. Eastman,
P. K. Weizel,
A. Cook Hull.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD .... Proprietor | S. BLEEKER .. Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, third week,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
1,800 FEET LONG,
WITH LARGE WORKING STEAMBOAT.
NOTICE.—A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
F. WIDDOWS .... Lessee.
THE GREAT FRENCH
WIZARD!
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
June 23, at 2 and 8 o'clock,

On which occasion bouquets, toys and confectionery will be gratuitously distributed. Pure Croton water changed to ice cream and handed to the ladies. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Children half-price.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
A GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
ANGLO-AFRICAN CIRCUS.
MILESIAN BROTHERS,
LE MARSEILLAISE,
J. W. ADAMS, VOCALIST.
MATT PEEL IN FAVORITE ACTS.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA. JONES, Agent.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY—In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the triumphantly-superior National Drama now in the second week of its victorious progress, the far famed, thrilling, novel and interesting JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER; Or, The Boy Martyrs of 1814. JESSIE WHARTON, the Traitor's Daughter, KATE DENIN RYAN; TONEY, an old servant of Mr. Wharton, Mr. H. WATKINS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the interesting melodrama of THE MURDERED FERRYMAN AND HIS DOG, by EDWIN BLANCHARD and his famous DOG; after which, THE ROUGH DIAMOND, with Kate Denin as Margery. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA VIVARIA, the famous Happy Family, &c. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th-st., Broadway.
☞ *Will close on Wednesday, June 30.* ☜

THE LADIES OF THE GOTHIC M. E. CHURCH will hold a Strawberry Festival and Musical Entertainment in and adjoining the Church, corner Grand and Ewen-sts., Brooklyn, E. D., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 23 and 24, 1858. Also, at the same time, a beautiful and interesting exhibition of Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyages illustrated by a new process of Dissolving Views, with Stereoscopic Views, Chromotopic Views, Animated Views, &c., &c. The exhibition of Views, &c., will take place at 4½, 6½ and 8½ o'clock each afternoon and evening. Tickets of admission and refreshments, 25 cents; children 12 cents. N. B.—The exhibition on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 4½ o'clock, will be especially appropriated to the children. Admission for that one time, 5 cents each.

A GRAND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, 1858, in the basement of the First Colored Am. Congregational Church, 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., New-York, to assist the same in making a payment of $400 on the main debt of said church that must be paid immediately. The Committee will spare no pains to make this Festival one of the most pleasant and agreeable of the season. There will be three tables set—the first at 7½ o'clock P. M.; the 2d at 9½ o'clock P. M., and the 3d at 12½ P. M.; to accommodate all who may favor us with their company. Tickets of admission 37½ cents. Tickets may be had of the Pastor, in the basement of said church, also at the door.

L. TILMON.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—June Exhibition, at the Athenæum. This fine display of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, will open TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and close on Wednesday, at 11 P. M. A band of music each evening. Admittance 25 cents—members of the Society free. On THURSDAY EVENING, the Grand Floral Promenade Concert takes place, at 8 o'clock. Music by the band of the 7th Regiment. Admittance, $1 50 for each person.

STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.—At the Chapel of the new Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 23 and 24. The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Drs. CHEEVER, BUDDINGTON and THOMPSON will be present and take part in the exercises. Admission 50 cents.

WILLIAMSBURG.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL and fair by the ladies of the New-England Congregational Society, at Washington Hall, corner of 4th and South 7th sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING and THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 23 and 24.

NOTICE.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LAdies of the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, near Stanton-st., will give a Strawberry Festival on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 24 and 25. A number of speakers and singers will be present and take part in the exercises. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Saffo.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—Macbeth.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gondolier—Lottery Ticket-Man and Tiger—Widow's Victim.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Jessie Wharton—The Ferryman and his Dog—Rough Diamond.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Right of Search—Charles II.—School in an Uproar.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Anglo African Circus—Essence of Old Virginia.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Asia* leaves New-York for Liverpool	June 23
The *Arago* leaves New-York for Havre	June 26
The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool	June 30

☞ The European mails, by the steamship *Asia*, will close, at the New-York Post-Office, to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 12th of June, arrived at this port last evening. A brief summary of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race, but we obtain from our file some additional intelligence of interest. The particulars of the final preparations of the Telegraph Squadron, and of their departure from Plymouth to complete the great enterprise upon which they are engaged, will be found among the foreign extracts published on the first page of this morning's paper. The most important feature in the political news received by this arrival is the settlement of the *Cagliari* affair, which at one time seriously threatened the peace of Europe. The immense and mysterious warlike preparations of France are still going on, and are noticed with some uneasiness by the English Press. The *Times* asks for explanations. The news from India, announcing as it does the conquest of Rohilcund by the British, is of considerable importance.

It is understood in Washington that the position of our Government on the question of the Right of Search or Visitation, is approved by nearly the entire Diplomatic Corps. Lord Napier had an audience on Monday with the Secretary of State in reference to the dispatch received from his Government by the *Vanderbilt*. Great Britain will continue to claim the abstract right of visitation, though the attempt to search or visit vessels bearing the American flag will not be again renewed.

The Government is by no means satisfied with the aspect of affairs in Utah, notwithstanding the pacific character of the advices from Governor Cumming. From present indications, the troops now on their way to Salt Lake will continue on their course, and the character of the next official dispatches will determine what additional measures, if any, will be necessary. Judge Echols, holding Court at Fort Bridger, on the very day on which Gov. Cumming started for Salt Lake City, delivered a charge to the Grand Jury against polygamy, which is represented to have greatly exasperated the Mormons, and which it is feared will tend to embarrass their peaceful pacification.

The citizens of the Ninth Congressional District, who indorse the course pursued by the Hon. John B. Haskin in the House of Representatives during the late session, met in large numbers in the principal hall in Morrisania last evening, and gave Mr. Haskin an enthusiastic reception. The meeting was presided over by George B. Butler, Esq., and a lengthy speech was delivered by Mr. Haskin, in which he defended his course, apparently very much to the acceptance of his audience, and announced his determination to be a candidate for a seat in the next Congress. He stated that he would enter the contest without pledges, and take his chances upon the ground of an approval of his past conduct as the representative of his District.

The brig *Isabella Beurmann*, Capt. Tamss, which sailed from New-York for Port-au-Prince on the 13th inst., was fallen in with on Saturday last, 150 miles S. S. E. from Barnegat, by the Panama Railroad Company's brig *Caroline*, Capt. Whiteberry. The *I. B.* had been in collision with some large vessel, which had cut her bow down to the water's edge, and carried away her bowsprit and all her head-gear. She had been abandoned by her crew in a sinking condition, and had six feet of water in her hold. She was taken in charge by the First Mate (Mr. John Porter) and two seamen of the *Caroline*, who, after clearing the wreck, stopping the hole in her bows and pumping her out, set sail for New-York, arriving here yesterday noon. The vessel and cargo are valued at $25,000. She is in the possession of the Panama Railroad Company. The vessel and cargo were mostly insured in this City. The passengers, whose names are given in another column, as well as the crew, have doubtless escaped on board the vessel with which they were in collision, and will be heard from at this or some other Atlantic port.

We have news of a number of frightful murders. A Virginia farmer, named Watkins, residing in Surry County, was murdered by three of his slaves on the 16th inst. The fatal blows were inflicted by a boy, only 14 years old, who had two other slaves to aid him in disposing of the body. In Barry County, Michigan, Mrs. Jane Harding was assaulted by a gang of ruffians, tarred and feathered, and afterwards murdered. At the University of Alabama a student named Nabors was shot by a fellow-student, D. A. Herring. In Texas, five persons have been killed by lynch law, under circumstances of unusual horror. A woman is under arrest at Buffalo, charged with poisoning her husband at Chicago last week.

The Rev. Zachariah Greene, of Hempstead, L. I., a soldier of the Revolution, died, aged 99 years, last Monday evening. He entered the army at the age of 16 years, served under Washington until a severe wound compelled him to retire, studied for the ministry, entered the pulpit, and has preached the gospel until within a few years past.

A Jury was obtained yesterday in the case of Mrs. Littles at Rochester, after exhausting three panels. The Court was forced to accept of those whose opinions had already been formed. It is thought that a plea of manslaughter in the first degree will be put in and accepted.

The Board of Supervisors, at the meeting yesterday, resolved to appropriate the rooms now occupied by the Surrogate in the Hall of Records, to the use of the Register, as soon as they are vacated. A communication from Mr. John Q. Aymar, expressing the hope that the Board would not accept the invitation of the Police authorities to be present at the Police review to-day, occasioned some debate. The invitation was accepted. A communication was received from the Mayor with his veto of the resolution of the Board appropriating $1,000 for fitting up the Court room of the Court of Special Sessions. The resolution was unanimously reaffirmed, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections.

The Grand Jury yesterday, presented before Recorder Barnard, indictments against Mr. Ullman, lessee of the Academy of Music, and Abraham D. Russell, the City Judge, for a riot at that popular place of amusement, in May last. The occasion will be remembered as that when Mr. Ullman chose to exclude Mr. George Wilkes and Mr. Darcie, of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, from entering the Academy. On behalf of Judge Russell, Mr. Oakey Hall moved that a motion in reference to the indictments be heard on Saturday. The Recorder consented to hear the motion at the time proposed, unless other more important business was in progress.

The trial of Daniel Cunningham for the murder of "Paudeen" was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Ex-Judge Whiting summed up for the defence, and the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick, replied for the prosecution. The Recorder's charge was brief, but very elaborate. We publish it, in full, under our law report. The Jury had not agreed upon their verdict at 10½ o'clock last night.

George H. Moore, Esq., read an interesting paper on "The Treason of Major-General Chas. Lee," before the Historical Society last evening.

The Brooklyn Model Yacht Club had a brisk trial of the speed of their boats yesterday. The *Two Elizas* (Dr. G. Cooper, owner,) handsomely beat all competitors, and won the silver tankard and pitcher.

Coroner Redding held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. Bridget Farrell, who was killed by lightning on Fifth, near Flatbush-avenue, Monday afternoon. It appears from the testimony that deceased was out doors fetching in a child, when she was struck. The only injury to her person was a slight discoloration on the neck and right cheek. The child was knocked down by the shock, but received no serious injury.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales of Cotton were sold, including Middling Uplands at 12⅞c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Flour and Wheat were moderately dealt in within our previous range. Corn was heavy and languid. Pork declined, and closed dull. Lard was heavy. Beef continued in good request. Rio Coffee was quite brisk and very firm. Sugars were inactive. Rice was in fair demand. Spirits Turpentine was freely purchased at, however, easier prices. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Cruel Panegyrics of the Administration Press.

If we were in the place of President Buchanan, just now, we would make public proclamation to the sound of the trumpet, solemnly conjuring our supporters not to write articles in our defence or glorification. We commented, a few days ago, upon the singular amount of misfortune which has attended all that gentleman's undertakings ever since he entered the White House. We have now to condole with him upon the savage treatment he is experiencing at the hands of friends. It was bad enough to see the Lecompton business botched, the Utah war exploded—and Walker brought home from Nicaragua to be eulogized as he was eulogized yesterday in the columns of the *Journal of Commerce*, is something to which we cannot see even a political opponent subjected without tendering him our cordial sympathy. If our contemporary has no respect for party obligations, nor for the Presidential Office, he ought to have some for Mr. Buchanan's years, and past services. There is a coarseness, too, and want of taste and delicacy in the article to which we refer, which, considering the relations which have hitherto subsisted between the President and the *Journal*, is exceedingly unbecoming. The Mormon War has been unquestionably a mass of blunders from beginning to end. It was begun without knowing whether the Mormons would submit without fighting or not. The troops were then set in motion in Autumn when they ought to have been set in motion in Spring. When they had suffered horribly, and lost their baggage-train in the snow, peace commissioners were thought of, and negotiations set on foot. Governor Cumming was to have entered as a conqueror; he entered in perfect peace and quietness. He wrote home that all was right—General Johnston wrote home that all was wrong. He said he was *de facto* as well as *de jure* Governor of Utah—Johnston said he was a prisoner. The troops were sent to vindicate the supremacy of the United States and reduce the Mormons to subjection. They have not done so, and the Mormons have all disappeared. We marched forth to bring a smiling and populous territory under sway—we find ourselves, after spending twenty millions of dollars, in possession of a howling waste. We have tried to conciliate the Mormons—they repel our advances We have sought to induce them to live peaceably under our laws—they have abandoned their homes sooner than endure our very presence. We tried to intimidate them by our armed force—they have given a tenfold greater proof of unshaken courage, by plunging with their wives and families into the wilderness, than if they had fought us in the mountains. In fact, we have hardly ever heard of a transaction of the same dimensions, which affords less consolation to those engaged in it. Whichever way we look at it, it is a great mass of stupid blunders. Whether we have been negotiating for peace, or preparing for war, our discomfiture has been equally signal. If it be war, our war has ended in a Winter march of one thousand miles, and the untimely end of many thousand unoffending mules. If it be peace, our peace means the voluntary departure of 40,000 men, women and children into the desert, to avoid even the sight of us. If the war be ridiculous, the peace is tragical: and, if both usually end in this way, the prayers of the faithful should be offered up that a flaming sword may be sent among the nations. All this is undoubtedly true, but this furnishes no excuse to the *Journal of Commerce* for assailing the poor President with the clumsiest irony. There is nothing very keen or dexterous in the wit which consists in complimenting Mr. Buchanan upon the perpetuation of a series of gigantic blunders. When a horse throws a man headlong into a puddle, he must be a blockhead, as well as ill-natured, who would begin to congratulate him upon his dexterity, and ask him how he did it. Where badinage is not fine, it were better not indulge in it. "In truth," says the coarse satirist, "the Mormon business has been managed with consummate ability."

> "The combination of argument and force has been in such admirably due proportion, that it could not well fail to carry everything before it precisely as it has done. If the army had gone without the negotiators, or if the negotiators had gone without the army, very different would have been the result. General Johnston alone would have been met undoubtedly by menace, hatred, and defiance. Gov. Cumming and Mr. Kane alone, would have been laughed to scorn, but Gov. Cumming and Mr. Kane backed by General Johnston and his bayonets, presented a kind of argument that could not well be answered, and the force of which might be gracefully conceded.
>
> And so it has proved. Brigham Young, who with all his rascalities is no fool, has seen that whatever might be the fortunes of war, with whatever vigor he might resist the troops of the Union, one result must be almost instantaneous and inevitable; his people must take to the woods, the women and children must be sacrificed, and the whole population become a horde of savages. One federal army, two federal armies might be sacrificed, but once the blood of the country was up the end was certain."

The barefaced impudence of such language as this towards "the experienced statesman who now fills the Presidential Chair," will be appreciated by the country. General Johnston has, in fact, been met, according to his own account, by "menace, hatred, and defiance," and he says also that Governor Cumming "has been laughed to scorn," or in other words, has been made a fool of, and General Johnston ought to know. Moreover, Brigham Young's people have actually "taken to the woods" to a man, and "have sacrificed their women and children," as far as exposure to hunger, to thirst, to Indians, to storm and pestilence, to the thousand dangers of a march of hundreds of miles through an untrodden waste can sacrifice them. This writer does well to shroud himself under the editorial "We." If Mr. Buchanan be the man we take him for, he has enough of youthful fire left him to pull the nose of any unmannerly wag that would indulge in such jokes to his face. We are disposed to allow to the Press a very large measure of liberty in commenting upon the public acts of public men; but, as we have said before, the line must be drawn somewhere. Something is surely due to age, to rank, and to the mortification which so often follows the commission of blunders. If these things are not respected, what will be respected? If a journalist, hitherto marked for his devotion to the Administration, can turn round, and, speaking of such a war as the Mormon war, can use such language as the following with impunity, we confess it fills us with gloomy forebodings:

> "It is therefore, as we have said, to the skillful combination of argument *with* force, that the country owes its escape from the painful dilemma; and common sense and common justice demand that the credit of this skillful combination should be given to the experienced statesman who now fills the Presidential Chair, and to whose astuteness and sagacity it is perfectly obvious that the success is due. It was easy to send an army to Utah. It was easy to draw up *windy* proclamations at Washington, but it was not easy so to time things, so to blend force and reason, so to mingle menace and argument, as at once to persuade and to terrify, to convince and intimidate a horde of furious fanatics, who have, for years, set at defiance the whole power of the Union. This has been done in a few months by one man."

The above paragraph, appearing in such a paper as the *Journal of Commerce*, marks a visible degeneracy in the manners as well as the tone of thought of political men. There was a time when weakness, discomfiture, stupidity and incompetency were considered to have fair claims upon the generosity of one's enemies, not to speak of one's friends. There was a time when, if a man had made an ass of himself, even his foes only laughed and passed on. Now-a-days, even his friends call public attention to his humiliation by shouting out that he is a noble war-horse—and pretending to admire his fire, his spirit, his small and silky ears, his splendid action, and his tremendous speed, and his long mane. The age of chivalry has clearly fled.

Virginia and the Disunionists.

There are symptoms of rebellion in the South against the insane treason of the Pro-Slavery fanatics, which has so long passed current as statesmanship in that section of the country. Virginia—which has generally controlled the political action of the South—begins to perceive the inevitable tendency of the Disunion movement, and refuses to permit herself either to be used or sacrificed to its accomplishment. The last shape which it has taken, that of favoring the restoration of the Slave-trade, or of making this a political issue, has opened the eyes of Virginia to the character and tendency of the movement. And the Richmond *Inquirer*, which represents the views of Governor Wise and his friends, repeats its declaration that Virginia will not join any such crusade, nor will she go with the South in any attempt to establish a Southern Confederacy upon any such basis.

We copy, in another column, an article from the *Enquirer* upon this subject, which shows the position which Virginia is inclined to take in the matter. The *Enquirer* denounces the Slave-trade, and declares that the State will always support the policy to which our Government is committed, of suppressing it. It also resents the attempt in which prominent Southern politicians have been long engaged, to make everything at the South subordinate to cotton, and to bring all the slaveholding States into a position of substantial vassalage to the cotton-growing States. It declares that Virginia will never consent to hold any such position—that she will be governed in her public action solely and exclusively by regard for her own interests—and not by any sectional feeling whatever. She will resist the reopening of the Slave-trade, and if the South secede from the Union on that ground, she will not go with them.

These declarations are significant indications of an approaching political issue in Virginia which may lead to very important results. Senator Hunter has identified himself very considerably with the ultraists of the South. He is a candidate for the Presidency, and will seek the nomination through their aid. Gov. Wise is his opponent and is evidently looking to the North and West for support. He knows perfectly well that the day has gone by when any Southern Sectionalist can hope for a nomination and election, and with consummate boldness and sagacity he has taken a national position of very great strength,—one which, if his own State supports him in it, will go very far towards securing him the nomination. His position on the Lecompton issue was preeminently national and conservative, and has commended him very warmly to the respect and confidence of the Democracy of the Northern States. His opposition to the Slave-trade,—his open denunciation of the Disunionists,—and his bold proclamation that, in the event of Disunion upon the Slave-trade issue, Virginia will go with the North, give him at once a position, as a national Democrat, decidedly superior to that of any other Southern statesman. It is pretty evident that the Democracy will take a Southern man for their next candidate; and it is equally certain that he must be a Southern man with *national* principles, and at the present moment it is not easy to see who has a better chance, or stronger claims than Wise,—provided he is sustained in his present position by his own State. Floyd has been extinguished by the outrageous and unparalleled corruptions in which he has been implicated, and for which the country will hold him responsible. Cobb's connection with the Administration, and the enormous extravagance which has marked its career, will damage him greatly. The contest promises to be mainly between Hunter and Wise, and its result will depend a good deal upon the issue of their preliminary struggle in their own State.

It is very easy to see that the *interest* of Virginia lies on the side of Governor Wise. She is an agricultural State,—not in the least interested in the Cotton culture, but depending very largely for her prosperity upon the *sale* of Slaves to the Cotton-growing States. The restoration of the Slave-trade would very seriously injure this traffic, and strike a heavy blow at her commerce. The eastern section of the State will oppose the reopening of the foreign Slave-trade on this ground,—the western section will take the same course, because it is opposed to Slavery. We have very little doubt that, after a full canvass of the subject, the entire State will indorse the views of the position of Governor Wise.

A Good Omen.—Among a small batch of vetoes which Mayor Tiemann sent to the Common Council, on Monday, was one in reference to the grant of a piece of land in the Park, fronting on Chambers-street, for the purpose of erecting upon it a house for a steam fire engine. The reason given by his honor for not approving the grant was, that it would interfere with the erection of the new City Hall, which would soon be commenced. From this intimation we infer that something has been done, or is going to be done, towards the long-needed and much-talked-of building. It was so long since anything had been heard about the new City Hall that we had begun to think it was never to be anything more than a castle in the air. But the Mayor's veto may be regarded as a favorable omen, and it will be safe to assume that the new City Hall has not been forgotten.

An Apology for the British Outrages.

The *Evening Post* has a way of its own, and a very peculiar way it is, of viewing the "British Outrages." When the first reports were made of the outrages in the Gulf on our commerce, the *Post* attributed the stories to the inventive genius of the President or his friends, who had trumped them up as an apology for demanding an increase of our military defences. But it yesterday offered an apology for these outrages—which the English Government has not pretended to justify, and which the English Press has condemned—that would have sounded ill even from an English paper.

> "Within the memory of men now living," says the *Post*, "the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean and East Indian seas, were infested by pirates. Ships that visited them had to go armed or under convoy, and even with such precautions did not always escape the depredations of these roving Ishmaelites of the sea. To England, more than to all the other nations of the world together, do we owe it that these waters are now as safe as the harbors of New-York or Liverpool. Her navy, sustained at a vast expense, has swept the ocean, and pirates, such as used to be the terror of the merchant sailor, are now only to be found in Ingraham's romances and at the Bowery Theatre.
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> While in the full fruition of this admirable police, which has cost us nothing, and by which we profit to the amount of millions annually, our Government, instead of signalizing its recent accession to the rank of a first-rate power in the world by accepting a share of England's self-imposed burden, has set itself resolutely to work to defeat her efforts, and to cover one whole class of these natural enemies of the human race with the protection of the American flag."

Not only within the memory of men now living were the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean, and the East Indian Seas, infested with pirates, but within the memory of the present generation of middle-aged men; and there are plenty of American officers now living who did good service in ridding the ocean of the daring freebooters with whom it was infested. America owes nothing to England on that score. We did our full share in extirpating the race of pirates, and led the way which England followed in humbling the pride and destroying the power of the piratical nations which made the Mediterranean the terror of merchantmen. As to the Gulf of Mexico, we sent a steam man-of-war there to ferret out the pirates long before England had a steam frigate in her navy. England did her share, we admit, with entire cheerfulness in the good work of attacking freebooters and pirates, but we owe her nothing on that score, and if we did, it would be no justification for her interference with our commerce now. But it was neither the naval power of Great Britain nor our own armed vessels that exterminated the race of pirates and freed the ocean from all kinds of marauders. It was the general improvement in the condition of navigation and the introduction of steamships that gave security to commerce, just as railroads have compelled highwaymen to abandon their profession for some other form of villainy, or to take to honest courses. Whatever may be said in extenuation or by way of apology for the recent visits to our merchant vessels by British cruisers, nothing more preposterous could be imagined on that side than the apology of the *Post*. To say that the work of putting an end to piracy has "cost us nothing" is to manifest an incredible degree of ignorance in relation to our naval history.

The Washington Union on Polygamy.—The President's newspaper organ is opposed to polygamy. In its issue of yesterday it informs the public that it was aware "that the plurality-wife system prevailed at least among the Mormon Priesthood,"—a fact which the *Union* "regretted." "But," says the organ, "we did not send the army to Utah even to beat down polygamy." It professes itself "no friend to the plurality-wife system," but denies "that we have, or may exercise, any rightful power over the subject."

The *Union* is annoyed by the tenor of a charge to a Grand Jury of Utah, recently delivered by Judge Echols, in which that functionary pronounces polygamy unlawful under the old Mexican laws, which he assumes have never been repealed, and which the cession of the country to the United States did not change. But the Judge says he finds no law in force in the Territory, by which polygamy is punishable. To meet this difficulty, however, he falls back upon the Mexican law, which he says made adultery punishable by imprisonment not less than three or more than twenty years; or by fine not less than three hundred or more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The Judge sagely concludes that this will answer, inasmuch as that practice is not to be distinguished from adultery.

But the *Union* fails to admire either the law or the discretion of Judge Echols. "The whole system of Mormon religion," it says, "belongs exclusively to the people of Utah." At all events, if polygamy is to be put down by outside force it prefers the "energy and moral force of the American people," and the pious labors of Missionaries, to any interference of the army.

That paper is grievously divided in its feelings between its disapproval of "the plurality, wife system" and its fear that Judge Echols has undertaken a troublesome labor. The country will, however, be gratified to learn that the *Union* is opposed to polygamy.

The First Mad Dog.—On Sunday morning that odious brute, "the first mad dog of the season," suffered death in Broadway from the club of a Policeman. But the "season" had been previously inaugurated by our provident City authorities. The dog-pound has been in operation for weeks, where scores of guiltless animals are daily drowned to prevent their falling victims to hydrophobia, and it has been proclaimed that no puppy, whelp, or hound, or cur, of any degree, may venture into the streets under penalty of death.

Much has been said and sung in praise of the dog. His sagacity has formed the theme of many wonderful, not to say incredible, anecdotes; and his unfaltering fidelity is regarded as a worthy model for the strictest human friendships. More than any other member of the irrational creation is he admitted to the companionship of man. As a favorite and pet he has no rival, and many a gentleman would rather receive an injury in his own person than see it inflicted upon his dog. Yet, with all his advantages, the position of the dog is not clearly defined. It is indeed anomalous and enigmatical. Though standing so high in the regard of mankind, his name and character are, nevertheless, synonymous of contempt. It has been so in all ages and countries. The Syrian Monarch, twenty centuries ago, uttered the universal sentiment when he asked: "Is thy servant a dog?"

But it is not merely of a doubtful position that the dog can complain. He is made the object of positive injustice to an extraordinary extent. Every Summer the cruel suspicion of hydrophobia is started to his prejudice, and too often to his ruin. There are, indeed, not wanting humane persons who place this allegation in the same category with charges of witchcraft. In other words, a respectable minority believe hydrophobia to be neither more nor less than a myth, invented by the malicious and inhuman for the destruction of dogs. These consistent friends of the canine race are indignant that such a murderous slander should obtain currency, and regard with horror the deadly operations of the dog-pound. We do not purpose to commit ourselves to either side of any controversy on this question, though we are free to express our belief that dogs are a much-abused class, and that those who kill them by wholesale have much to answer for.

Whitehouse Hospitalities.—It will be recollected that Mr. J. Glancy Jones, a leading Administration representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, charged a Republican member, in debate, with hostility to the President by reason of not having been invited to dine at the White House. But, inasmuch as it has long been the established custom to invite members of Congress, without distinction of party, to dine at the Executive Mansion, in such manner that all may participate in the President's hospitality at least once during each session, the remark of Mr. Jones was set down as an ebullition of bad feeling and worse taste, but without foundation in fact. Nevertheless a statement in the Albany *Evening Journal* would seem to show that Mr. Buchanan had departed from the usage of his predecessors. We copy the paragraph in question:

> "It was said some time ago, either in some journal or a Washington letter, that the Republican members of Congress were not included in the President's invitations to dinner during the recent session. This statement scarcely needed the prompt denial with which it was met, for the public would be slow to believe a President of the United States capable either of stinting his hospitalities or limiting them to his political friends. We certainly did not believe it. And yet Republican Members of Congress, on their way home, express their belief in its truth. So far as those with whom we spoke on the subject, are informed, no Republican Member of the House of Representatives dined at the White House during the session."

We cannot but think there is some mistake about this matter. Mr. Buchanan is scarcely the man to adopt a rule so much at war with courtesy. His experience of public life, and his personal character, forbid the conclusion that none but political supporters were invited to his table. Notwithstanding the remark of Mr. Jones, as extraordinary as it was ungentlemanly, and the statements of Republican members referred to by the *Evening Journal*, we must still acquit Mr. Buchanan of the charges brought against him, at least until the evidence shall be irresistible.

Apportioning the Government Patronage.—It has been announced from Washington that two of the eight steam sloops-of-war, authorized to be built at the last session of Congress, are to be given to the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. The announcement is not official, and it may not be true, but it most likely is. The President has these little compliments paid to him by the members of his Cabinet. Although not a family himself, he is the first one of our Presidents who has had the honor of having a national vessel named after one of his family, and one of the new steam corvettes building in Philadelphia has been named after the town in which he resides. We had supposed, as a matter of course, that one of the new sloops would be given to Philadelphia, and the two largest yards, those of Norfolk and New-York, would be awarded two each, not for the sake of bestowing Government patronage upon New-York and Virginia, but from economical motives. Motives of this kind, however, do not appear to have much weight with the present administration. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

> "The *Niagara*, built under the able direction of the lamented George Steers, was the only frigate built outside of the Government Navy Yards. Though constructed by one acknowledged as the first naval constructor in the United States, the expense of building the vessel was not inferior to the average cost of the other frigates, and her sea-performances have not evinced any superiority over those of the *Wabash*, constructed at the Philadelphia yard."

The *Niagara* was built at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, under Governmental supervision, like all other national ships, and George Steers, who furnished her model, was employed and salaried as a naval constructor. As to her cost, it was less than that of the other six steam frigates, while she was the largest of them all.

City Items.

The Police Parade.—The following route has been agreed upon for the Police parade to-day. At 12½ o'clock the New-York policemen form in line in front of the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street, thence march down Broadway to the Park, where at 2 P. M. they will be reviewed in front of the City Hall, by Gov. King, the Mayor, and Common Council. At the close of the review they pass out the east gate of the Park, march up Chatham street to the Bowery, through Bowery to Fourth-avenue, through Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, pass around Washington monument, thence march up Broadway to Seventeenth-street, through Seventeenth-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Tenth-street, through Tenth-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to Broome-street, where they dismiss. Six hundred and sixteen policemen will march in the procession, and they will all appear in their new Summer clothes. Dodworth's Band gives the music. The Brooklyn Police parade at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Small-Pox Abounding.—The Captain of the Sixteenth Ward, at the close of his report sent in yesterday morning to the Superintendent of Police, writes the following paragraph: "The small pox is raging fearfully on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. The attention of the City Inspector is called to that locality. The Health Warden of the Ward has not been to the Station house for several days, and there are many complaints on the slate requiring his immediate attention."

There is now at the store of Williams, Stevens & Williams, a medallion head of David Graham, formerly of the New-York Bar, of Italian marble, the workmanship of Daniel Richards, a Welshman but now residing in this City. The execution as well as the likeness is said to be excellent. It was prepared for the new hall of the Supreme Court, at the request of some of the members of the Bar, and under the superintendence of Judge Peabody, a devoted friend of Mr. Graham.

While the terrible storm of Monday afternoon was uprooting trees, and unroofing houses and killing men in New-York and the vicinity, not a drop of rain fell at Poughkeepsie, and so still was the air that there was a dead calm on the Hudson at that point. At the same time, five miles from that city, the tempest was raging violently.

Mr. Wm. Henry Starbuck, of this City, a promising young man, died of acute bilious fever at Little Exuma, one of the Bahama Islands, on the 12th of April last. He was only 23 years old, and had recently married Miss Anna Gregory, of this City. His wife was with him in his last moments. The deceased was the only son of Moses Starbuck, Esq., and his remains will, if possible, be brought home to be interred in Greenwood. The marriage of the sister of the deceased was to have taken place on the day after that on which the news of his death reached her.

Obituary.

News by the *Persia* announces the death of Sir Philip Crampton, at his residence in Dublin, at the age of 86. Sir Philip's death was prematurely announced in the English journals some weeks since. He was a physician by profession, was raised to a Baronetcy in 1839, and at the time of his decease occupied the positions of Surgeon-General to the Forces, and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his eldest son, Sir John F. Crampton, formerly British Minister at Washington, and now stationed at St. Petersburg. Sir John, the new incumbent, is 51 years of age.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Character of the Dispatches from the British Government Relative to the Late Outrages—Complication of Utah Affairs—Mexican Matters—M. Belly's Operations in Central America, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, June 22.

Lord Napier had a protracted audience yesterday with Secretary Cass, and, I learn, announced that his Government would not again attempt to search or visit vessels bearing the American flag though she would continue to claim the abstract right of visitation. The position of our Government is approved by nearly the entire Diplomatic Corps.

Gen. Robles was badly injured yesterday by the falling of his horse. He is confined to his room. The General thinks the anticipated battle at San Luis Potosi will probably end the civil war in Mexico.

The operations of Mons. Belly in Central America are regarded, in Diplomatic circles here, as of a private, and not of a national character. It is not believed that the Emperor Napoleon has anything to do with them, although the scheme is the same with that published some years ago by Napoleon, and urged by him on the King of Holland.

General Scott is still here, awaiting reliable information from Utah. The army is still on its march to that Territory, and existing orders will not be countermanded until further dispatches are received. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Tuesday, June 22.

The official advices received by the last arrival from England, are of a more favorable character than has been represented. They reiterate friendly sentiments towards this country, and disavow intentional offence against our flag, and mention the fact, that prompt orders have been issued to discontinue the visits which have given rise to the present difficulties. Her Majesty's Government does not insist on visitation or search as a right, but as both nations are solicitous to put an end to the African Slave-trade, it desires a mutual understanding or arrangement as to the proper and most acceptable manner of ascertaining the character of suspected slavers. This is the mooted point. The tenor of the dispatches is far from being unsatisfactory; in fact, the doctrine so long maintained by our Government, is considered as practically acknowledged by Great Britain. The differences between the two countries are not such as cannot be amicably accommodated.

It is understood that the Cabinet, to-day, had under consideration the affairs of Utah, which are so complicated as to require great caution in their management. From the present indications, all the troops now on the way will continue their march to Utah. What additional measures will be pursued will depend on the character of the next official dispatches from that quarter. The charge of Judge Echols to the Grand Jury against polygamy is condemned as being calculated to embarrass the pacification of the Mormons.

The Post-office Department will shortly take up the subject of ocean transportation. Propositions have been received for carrying the mails from New-Orleans and New-York to Havana, to alternate with the Law Line, and for similar service on the Bremen and Havre lines, receiving the postages for remuneration, as contemplated by the recent act of Congress.

News from Kansas.

ATTEMPT TO FORM A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT LEAVENWORTH—ADJUSTMENT OF THE FORT SCOTT DIFFICULTIES.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 22.

A Leavenworth dispatch of the 16th inst., says that a call was promulgated the day previous, signed by many citizens, for the organization of a Vigilance Committee in that City. The public meeting held pursuant to the call discountenanced such an organization, and adopted resolutions declaring that no necessity existed for its establishment, and expressive of entire confidence in the authorities to properly administer the laws.

Arrangements are being made to establish a regular communication between Fort Leavenworth and the outward-bound columns of the Utah forces. Two expresses leave the garrison every week until further notice.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce, Extra*, of the 19th, says that a mass meeting was held at Fort Scott, Kansas, on the 15th to take into consideration the best means for the adjustment of the difficulties in that region, and resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect: We will proceed through the civil organization of the County of Bourbon and townships therein, in accordance with the law approved February, 1858, agree to refer all past offences against the laws to the Grand Jury; we agree to refrain from prosecutions and vexatious arrests for imaginary or petty offences, and to discountenance such proceedings, from whatever source they come; we agree to exert ourselves to preserve the peace and to assist in enforcing the laws; we agree to take no part in the preemption claims quarrels, but to leave the contestants to settle their differences according to law; we agree to hold every citizen of Fort Scott to a strict accountability for assault or other unlawful acts against any persons whatsoever; we agree to afford whatever protection the circumstances require to the citizens of Fort Scott traveling in Bourbon County.

Governor Denver agrees to withdraw the troops as soon as the county and township organization shall be completed, and he is satisfied that peace is fully restored.

Governor Denver addressed the meeting and approved of the resolutions.

John Hamilton was President of the meeting.

Masons of Virginia on a Visit to Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, June 22.

The delegation of Masons from Virginia are expected to arrive here to-morrow night, when they will become the guests of the DeMolay Encampment of Knight Templars. On Thursday there will be a grand procession through the principal streets, and a visit to Bunker Hill. In the evening a grand festival at Music Hall will be held. The Boston Encampment of Knight Templars will also visit Bristol, R. I., on Thursday.

The Littles Case—A Jury Obtained.

Rochester, Tuesday, June 22.

A Jury was obtained to-day in the case of Mrs. Littles. Three panels were exhausted before this was accomplished, and a full Jury would not even have been formed had not the Court accepted of those whose opinions were already formed. A plea of manslaughter in the first degree will probably be accepted.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, N. H., Tuesday, June 22.

Resolutions on National topics were introduced in the House, to-day, strongly Republican in their tendency. They will probably come up for discussion to-morrow.

Inauguration of Mayor Stith, &c.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 21.

Gerard Stith was inaugurated Mayor of this city to-day.

Colonel Anderson, of Nicaraguan notoriety, left for New-York yesterday.

Condition of the Ohio River

Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 22.

The river is falling rapidly. Thermometer 84° in the shade.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Monday, June 21.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville* Capt. L. M. Murray, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Miss Cushman's Engagement—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would suggest that, during the engagement of Miss Cushman, which commenced brilliantly on Monday evening, ushers be in attendance who possess ordinary intelligence and politeness. The reason of my remark is simply this: On Monday evening myself and friend went to Niblo's at an early hour for the purpose of obtaining good seats. Seeing a sofa, having no ticket upon it, to signify it was "taken," we ventured to seat ourselves, asking the usher, at the same time, if it was taken, who answered that it was not. After the curtain had risen, the gentlemanly usher informed us that we must remove, (the house being now crowded, of course there was no place to go,) and our gentleman of the ribbon procures the aid of the [illegible] to facilitate our removal. Not desiring to create any excitement, we quietly withdrew. Now, Sir, I do object to such treatment, for those seats we occupied must have been *sold* after the commencement of the play. I intend to see Miss Cushman several times during her present engagement, and I must enter my protest against such boyish actions; they are unworthy so good a place as Niblo's. The selfishness of the age may warrant this mode of treatment; but still I must *object* to the style.

ECC.

RECEPTION OF THE HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

A WELCOME BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Meeting of the Citizens of Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham and Vicinity.

GEORGE B. BUTLER'S ADDRESS.

LETTER FROM R. H. COLES.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

An Independent Movement--Resolutions, &c.

The citizens of the Ninth Congressional District, without respect to party, congregated last evening at the principal hall in Morrisania, for the purpose of expressing their approval of the course of the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, in the House of Representatives during the late session of Congress. The popular interest in the proceedings was unusual. There were large delegations from Fordham, Tremont, West Farms, and a number of people from other portions of the District, which, together with the citizens of Morrisania, made quite a formidable display. The time for meeting at the Hall was announced for 8 o'clock, but as early as 7 the people began to arrive, and when the time for commencing the proceedings came, there was a much larger number present than the Hall could conveniently contain.

When the hour of 8 o'clock arrived, Supervisor WILLIAM CAULDWELL ascended to the platform, and nominated for

President—GEORGE B. BUTLER.

The election of Mr. BUTLER was unanimous. On taking the Chair, he said the call for the meeting had originated from the most respectable citizens of the District, with whom he had lived for a long time. He would not at that time say more than that the objects of the meeting met his entire approval; and that he thanked them for the honor they had conferred upon him.

The following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then nominated and elected:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

New-Rochelle	A. Badeau,	T. Davids.
Eastchester	John B. Brennan,	William L. Coles.
Westchester	Abm. Hatfield,	Bernard Waters.
Yonkers	Jas. H. Goodwin,	John Berrien.
West Farms	John McBrair,	Edward Borack.
Morrisania	Thomas E. Sutton,	J. S. Abrams.

SECRETARIES.

New-Rochelle—L. D. Liudington.
Eastchester—S. S. Durkee.
West Farms—Samuel Blood.
Westchester—Joseph Husson.
Yonkers—Wm. A. Varian.
Morrisania—Wm. Landgrebe.

Committee to Escort Mr. Haskin to the Platform—William Turner, Wm. Varian, C. Mager.

Committee on Resolutions—Messrs. Cauldwell, Talman, Tappen.

Assemblyman ABRAM B. TAPPEN then read the following letter from the Hon. R. H. COLES, which was deemed important by the audience:

NEW-ROCHELLE, June 18, 1858.

W. CAULDWELL, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 15th inst., inviting me to attend and address the Democratic meeting to be held at Morrisania Hall on the 22d inst., was duly received, and while I am compelled to decline the invitation in consequence of business engagements which I cannot neglect, it is proper for me to state that I rejoice that our Representative in Congress, upon his return to the bosom of his constituents, will meet with a reception to which his fearless and independent course during the late session of Congress justly entitles him. No Representative from this Congressional District, during the last 25 years, has taken so active a part in public affairs during his official term, as the present one. Mr. HASKIN has exposed one of the most barefaced and shameful swindles that was ever perpetrated upon the Government. He has stood up manfully for the great principle of popular sovereignty, regardless of consequences to himself, and has exhibited a stern, unflinching devotion to the principles of the Democratic Party of 1856—principles which carried us triumphantly through that exciting contest—that justly entitles him to our admiration, and merits a warm and cordial response from every true and reliable Democrat in the District.

Efforts are being made by persons outside the district to prevent his return to the next Congress, because he is wanting in ability or integrity, not because he has proved recreant to the great trust confided to his keeping, but for the reason that his ceaseless vigilance and untiring industry are employed in thwarting the plans of those who make use of their official positions for selfish purposes. To aid them in their design to crush him, they seize hold of the course he has pursued upon the Kansas question, and are endeavoring to persuade the Democracy of this district that he is at war, not only with the Administration, but with the principles of the party that elevated him to a seat in Congress. But I trust that these efforts will not only prove fruitless, but will soon be abandoned by those now engaged in them.

In 1856, the Democratic masses were particularly pleased with that portion of the National platform which recognized "the right of the people of the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the *fairly* expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of equality with the other States." This was a recognition by the Democratic Party of the whole country, assembled in Council, of the declaration contained in the act of organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that nothing contained in that act "was intended to legislate Slavery into *any* State or Territory, but leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It was upon this doctrine that the great battle was fought; it was upon this doctrine we triumphed, and the effort to drive from the party those who insist upon a rigid adherence to it, and a faithful fulfillment of our pledges made to the country, is not only unwise but, I fear, if indulged in, will prove disastrous to the party, and lead to a shameful and inglorious defeat. What was democracy in 1856 is democracy now. The Democratic Party existed before the Present Administration came into power, and will exist after the Administration has expired; and it is the duty of every Democrat to adhere to the principles of the party, that our future success may not be destroyed for the purpose of present expediency. Certainly the supporters of the Lecompton Constitution cannot pretend that the vote of our representative upon that question in Congrsss was in violation of the principles of the Democratic Party. It is true that it was not in accordance with the *wishes* of the *President* of our choice, but I have yet to learn that the President has the right to dictate how a representative shall vote. Besides, the President had himself recognized the doctrine of the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people as the correct one to be adopted. He said "I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, (Minnesota,) founded as it is on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Gov. WALKER in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people were in general and unqualified terms;" and further, "I trust, however, that the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota should be submitted to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State may be followed on all future occasions." Is it heresy to adhere to that "*correct*" principle, merely because the Constitutional Convention of Kansas saw fit to disregard it? Is it less Democratic because they chose not to submit the question of the ratification or rejection of the Constitution *fairly* to the people? The only argument in favor of their action was that it was *legal*, not that it was a *fair* submission of the question; and yet the supporters of the Lecompton Constitution are to be treated as the only true Demoracy, and are sustained by the power and patronage of the Government, while our gallant representative, and those with whom he acted in Congress, are to be treated as renegades from the party, and are no longer to be regarded as worthy of, or entitled to, the confidence or support of those with whom they have hitherto acted. Are the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and of the Cincinnati platform of 1856, to be regarded as so unsound in 1858 that adherence to them is Anti-Democratic? Is expediency of more importance than consistency and principle? The only real difference between our Representative and the President is the expediency of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union without regard to the wishes of the people of that Territory. Now, why this attempt to ostracize a man because he differs with the President upon a single question, and that one expediency? If Northern Democrats who oppose one measure recommended by the President are to be thrown out of the party, what is to be done with those Southern Democrats who oppose the President in his efforts to prevent filibustering? What is to be done with those who opposed the Army bill, an Administration measure? It must also be borne in mind that many of those who now oppose Mr. HASKIN because he differed with the President upon the Kansas question were themselves for nearly four years in open hostility to a Democratic National Administration, and denounced President PIERCE and his supporters in unmeasured terms. These same persons now set themselves up as the only true and reliable Democracy, and attempt to read out of the party all who differ with them upon a question of expediency. I sincerely hope that the futility of the enterprise will soon become apparent; that better counsel will prevail, and that the example set by the Democracy of the Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania will be followed by their brethren in this District, and then an easy triumph will be attained in November next. Should a contrary course be pur[illegible] and the *outside* opponents of Mr. HASKIN suc[illegible] disturbing and dividing our party, a wound [illegible]ned that will bleed more profusely than [illegible] of bleeding Kansas.

[illegible] and ever reliable Democrats, who [illegible]nia Hall on Tuesday next, speak [illegible]ation and firmness. Let them ex[illegible] to their brethren in the district, [illegible]at it will meet with a response th[illegible] ranks and secure the success of [illegible] county, and swell the vote of our [illegible] State.

I am, [illegible] COLES.

Mr. SEAMAN now moved [illegible] be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Turner, Moshier, John R. Fraser and Mr. Hatfield, to escort Mr. HASKIN to the platform.

The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. HASKIN was escorted to the platform amid cheers from the audience, and "Yankee Doodle" by the band. When the music ceased, the President rose and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It gives me very great pleasure to be the medium of introducing to you the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, our Representative in Congress. [Cheers.] The cheering with which his name has been received is due to his course in Congress; and shows that you approve of it. The points he has made (to which your attention will doubtless be called during the evening,) his course in relation to Kansas, and in relation to the frauds by which the Administration has been disgraced, on these Mr HASKIN has with firmness, integrity and ability opposed the Administration. [Applause.] The Administration tried to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which they had rejected at the polls. A greater fraud could not have been perpetrated upon the people than this—to endeavor to force upon a people a Constitution which prescribed the rights and duties of all, to attempt to force such an instrument upon a free people, was an outrage which every good citizen was bound to endeavor to put down (cheers) For myself, I care not by what name they may be called, who will be able to crush such a base attempt; I am with them. (Cheers.) But we are told that this Constitution can at any time be changed. Gentlemen, such statements are untrue—they are a fraud and a delusion. Gentlemen, they have no such right. They have been so fastened and tied down by the conduct of CALHOUN and the Administration, that it is impossible for them to change it, for a very long time. But even if it were true that they could change it at will, there was no justice in forcing it upon them, for did not the people of Kansas, after the Lecompton Constitution had been adopted, reject it themselves. [Cheers.] That great fact deprives the Administration of any right to the support of the American people. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the adoption of this fraud, for, if adopted, it is a fraud, puts in the shade entirely all other frauds, perpetrated by any individual seeking the suffrages of the people. Had the President said it was a fraud, and that he would have nothing to do with it, he would have put DOUGLAS upon his back—a man that I am now willing to sustain. [Applause.] It would have put the Republicans on their back. Gentlemen, from this housetop we can behold Willet's Point, and who does not know that it is not worth a fraction of what the Government has paid for it. Our representative has opposed the attempt to fill the pockets of Custom-house officers of the City of New-York. [Applause.] We know that $2,000 per acre is far above any valuation that the wildest speculator could place upon it. Our representative opposed the fraud with a commendable vigor; of his report you are conversant, and after his opposition to these two frauds he comes among us, and the cheers by which he has been received are his due; and gentlemen, I thank you that I have been selected to present him to you as I now do.

Mr. HASKIN then came forward amid vociferous cheering, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The warmth of this welcome—the enthusiasm of this reception—makes my heart palpitate in unison with yours, and renders me grateful that my lot has been cast in this beautiful country with and among a people so generous and so intelligent. [Applause.] After an absence of about seven months from my native home, attending to the arduous duties devolving upon the representative of the people of the Ninth Congressional District, I return with head erect, and with the proud consciousness that I never cast a vote, nor uttered a sentence, in Congress of which I need be ashamed—[Loud applause]—and for which I believe the intelligent constituency of this Congressional District have already indorsed me, and I believe they will show their approval in a more substantial way at the polls in November next. [A VOICE—"To be sure,"—and loud applause.] I have a just pride in the lower part of Westchester, because it is the place of my birth,—because I have grown with its growth, strengthened with its strength. Ten years ago, five or ten thousand inhabitants only were here, and now there are forty thousand. They are a progressive and intelligent people, and they deserve to have in the council halls of the nation, representing such a District, a man who is not a scurvy politician, [applause,] a man who "will not bend the pregnant hinges of the knee, so that thrift may follow fawning;" and if, during my brief career in Congress, I have endeavored to do any one particular thing which should commend itself to the favor of my fellow-citizens, it has been to stamp upon your representative the character of individuality, of boldness, and of integrity. [Applause.] In the exciting questions which have arisen in Congress, I, although a new member, felt it to be my duty, from the importance of the subjects which were there discussed, and as the Representative of this District, to take an active, if not a prominent part. Upon the great question affecting the rights and the liberties of the people of Kansas, and connected with the admission into the Union, as a State, of that Territory, upon the adoption of a Constitution by her people, I was first among the foremost in leading off against the policy of the President and his advisers, because I knew and felt that that policy was in contravention of the principles of the Cincinnati Platform and of all the pledges which I made to the people of this District, when I addressed them in the Fall of 1856, in favor of my election and in favor of the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. [Loud and continued applause.] The gentlemen who have extended this invitation to me to-night, are made up of the most worthy and intelligent part of the Democracy of the lower part of this county. If is a glorious sight to see these men step out from the formal line of party and say to a representative: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, we approve thy course!" [Cheers.] And here let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that I shall present myself again to the people of this Congressional district—[Great applause]—asking you to approve the course which I, your representative, have taken in Congress, or to reject it. [Applause.] Speaking more particularly, fellow-citizens, I recognize in the invitation extended to me by 250 of the active and influential Democrats of the lower part of this county, and this large and friendly gathering, an approval of my course in Congress in the advocacy of the principle of the sovereignty of the people. It is proper to say that by my vote the Special Committee was appointed in the early part of the session to investigate the frauds then alleged to have taken place in Kansas; and, although that Committee was selected by a partisan Speaker, and in such a manner as to prevent the objects for which it was formed from being attained, yet, I am proud to say, that, I believe its appointment was the means of preventing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, which would have entailed upon that virgin territory the curse of Slavery, and of saving the State to be created out of it to freedom. The party of consistent National Democrats with whom I had the honor to act in Congress on this question were not factionists. They did not desire the appointment of this Special Committee without good cause, as its investigation into the election frauds incident to the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution proved. They did not oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution as it was presented to the House by the Senate for the mere sake of opposition. In their opinion that bill was contrary to the views and wishes of their constituents, and therefore they could not give it their support, but they did all in their power to settle the question, and with the design of doing so, passed the bill known as the Montgomery-Crittenden bill, which, had it met the sanction of the Senate and the approval of the President, would have localized the agitation on the subject of Slavery, and concluded it within the boundaries of Kansas. Had the President not been determined to lend himself to the extremists of the South—had he been wisely desirous of settling this question without insulting the North, he would have advised his adherents in the Senate to accept the Montgomery-Crittenden bill; but he failed to do so, the bill was lost in that body, and in its stead the Administration supporters finally proposed a Compromise in the shape of the English bill, which was carried after a lavish use of the patronage of the Government. In my opinion the people of the North were outraged in the passage of that bill, by the provision cantained in it providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union with a population of 40,000 upon the adoption of a Constitution recognizing Slavery as one of the institutions of the new State, and agreeing to its continuance until 1864, but refusing it admission until it obtained a population of 93,340, in case the people refused to agree to this Constitution. It will be seen that the President in his whole course upon the subject of the admission of Kansas has done all in his power to fasten upon the people of that Territory a Constitution which they had already rejected, and which was known to him, as it is known to us all, to be in direct opposition to their wishes. His first step in the matter is an evidence of this. The Lecompton Constitution, under the order of the Convention which framed it, should have been transmitted directly to Congress by the President of that Convention, JOHN CALHOUN, and not to the Executive Head of the Government. The Constitution of Minnesota, and the Constitution of Oregon, were each sent to the Senate of the United States without any Presidential message or edict instructing the Legislative branch of the Government to accept them and admit these States under them, but in the case of Kansas the duty of the President of the Convention to transmit the Constitution agreed upon by it to Congress was assumed and discharged by the President of the United States, who, in a message, which, for his fame, it were better he had never written, communicated it with instructions in relation to the admission of the State, and making its admission under that Constitution an Administration measure. The Republican Party in Congress, as well as the six South Americans, and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, have all legislated upon this vexed question with a view to its final settlement, while the Administration Party in Congress have, by the English bill, left the question open, to be determined by the action of the people of Kansas in August—which action, judging from their course at the election on the 4th of January last, will, doubtless, be in repudiation of the instrument which they then, by an overwhelming majority, defeated. The responsibility of keeping open in Kansas and throughout the Union the agitation of the question of Slavery, rests exclusively and entirely with Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration. The doctrines which the President promulgated in his Message on the Lecompton Constitution, and which have been sustained by his Cabinet and by his friends in Congress, are in direct opposition to the principles of the Democratic Party as announced at Cincinnati in the Convention which nominated the President, whilst the conduct of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress has been eminently Democratic. The efforts being made by the Administration to ostracise such men as FORNEY, DOUGLAS, WISE, WALKER, and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the House of Representatives, will prove the weakness of the Administration to control the independent thinking people of this country, and probably prevent the success of the Democratic Party in the nation for the next 8 years. Why, gentlemen, so excessively little on this question has the Administration descended to be that men holding offices in Ohio and Illinois, have been sacrificed because their appointments were obtained through Anti-Lecompton Democrats. After I had taken stand against the Lecompton Constitution, and after my report exposing the Willett's Point swindle had been read in Committee, the boss-carpenter at the Navy-Yard, who was himself a friend of the Administration and, I believe, supported its Kansas policy, and a gentleman whose conduct in his public capacity was universally approved, was removed simply because he was my friend and appointed originally at my instigation. Nay, more, a Postmaster has been removed in this very District, and the ostensible reason assigned for this act by the Post-Office Department was, that he circulated Hon. FRED. P. STANTON's speech, delivered in Philadelphia, and published in FORNEY's *Press*. The position of the Administration in Illinois, in directing their office-holders and supporters to organize a State Convention in opposition to the regular organization of the Democratic Party, which, it is understood, sustains Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends, is establishing a precedent and a test of political orthodoxy, growing out of the Kansas question, which must, of necessity, induce the Democracy of this and other States, opposed to the Lecompton swindle, to organize in opposition to the Administration forces, even where these may be considered technically regular. In my own case, in this District, I am satisfied that if a so-called regular nomination was obtained, the patronage of the Custom-house, of the Post-Office, and of the General Government, would lead to the running of an Administration-Lecompton candidate against me, in which event, unless the people of this District, irrespective of party associations, should come to my rescue in sustaining the course which I have pursued upon this occasion, and all others while in Congress, I might be beaten, and the will of the true majority frustrated. I have, therefore, come to the determination to throw my banner to the breeze as an independent peoples' candidate to be returned to Congress,—to have my course either sustained or repudiated by the people at the ensuing Fall election,—giving no pledges as to the future, save what may be inferred from my past conduct as the Representative of this District. In the invitation which has been so generously extended to me to meet my fellow-citizens to night, a reference is made to my stern and inflexible opposition to all legislation not in strict accordance with an economical administration of the affairs of the Government. When I had the honor to take my seat in Congress, I determined to oppose all measures that might be brought before that body over which the so-called lobby exercised control, and which were in the nature of Congressional jobbing bills. Prominent among the bills of this character, and the first which attracted my notice in Congress was a bill reported by the Committee on Commerce, designed to return $300,000 of duties paid upon goods destroyed by the conflagration in New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1845. This bill was designed merely to give a gratuity to certain parties who had been so careless as to neglect to insure the property for the loss of which this bill proposed to make compensation. And, besides, it was well understood at Washington that these claims had been purchased by a few individuals, and that there was a margin of $200,000 of the whole $300,000 in which the lobby were interested. I successfully opposed and defeated the passage of this nefarious bill, although at several previous sessions of Congress it had passed the House of Representatives, but never finally became a law. Learning at an early period in the session that the Government had been imposed upon, if not swindled, in the sale of the property known as Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, in my District, purchased for fortification purposes, I moved the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the facts and circumstances of the case. At that time I knew not who the Government officials were that had been interested in imposing this property upon the Government at a price of $150,000 beyond what I felt assured it was worth, and for what it could have been obtained six months previous to the sale. The investigation having been ordered, and a Committee appointed evidently with the design to cover up and protect the officials who were interested in the sale, I ascertained from the statements which were made, to my entire satisfaction, and, I think, to the satisfaction of the people, if they will read the evidence and the report which I prepared upon the subject, that the Secretary of War had favored a combination of political speculators, some of them then holding legislative positions, by which the Treasury of the United States was plundered to the extent of $150,000. I am aware that at a recent serenade gotten up in the City of New-York by office holders and expectants of office in the New-York Custom-House, and which was intended to flatter the Collector of that Port, and perhaps to obtain official favors from him, my name was proposed with groans. These groans, coming from the wicked, and being intended to gratify the ear of the official upon whose unjust certificate of the value of the Willett's point property the Secretary of War founded the pretext for paying $100,000 more (which the Collector's brother pocketed) than he (the Secretary) had shortly before pronounced the property worth, are as acceptable in my ears, in this intelligent and honest District, as cheers would have been coming from that source. The truth is, that upon the accession of Mr. BUCHANAN, a set of paralytic politicians of the Old Hunker school in this State formed a combination by which to plunder the Government in the selling and purchasing of property under the directions of the War Department. This combination have been partially successful, but I am gratified to know that in the law passed by Congress, taking away from the Secretary of War the power to sell Government reservations, the consummation of the iniquitous sale of the Fort Snelling property will be prevented, and while I regret that the purchase by the Government of the Willett's Point property cannot now be averted, yet I have the consolation of believing that the exposures made by the investigation ordered by the House on that subject, will save the Government in the future, hundreds of thousands of dollars. The tendency of affairs in this country to corruption in the City, in the State, and in the general Government, should induce every honest man to entertain fears for the permanency of the Republic. The frightful annual expenses for carrying on the Government of the City of New-York, as well as in our State, growing out of the political leeches which fasten themselves upon the Treasury, the fact that the present Secretary of the Treasury took possession of his office with over $20,000,000 in the Treasury, and that immediately after the assembling of Congress he asked the issue of $20,000,000 of treasury notes, which was granted to him, and that, before the adjournment, we passed a law for a twenty million loan in addition, with the appropriations passed by the last Congress, amounting to between sixty and eighty millions, are sufficient to induce the belief on the part of the people, that this administration will be swept out of power in 1860 by as overwhelming a majority against it, as was that of MARTIN VAN BUREN in 1840.

I am aware that an effort was being made, a short time previous to the adjournment of Congress, to get up a war feeling, designed, in my judgment, to divert attention from the Administration upon its defeats on the Kansas question, the Army bill, and other measures in which it was defeated during the last session. Whilst I am in favor, at all times and under all circumstances, of maintaining the honor of the country, and of protecting our merchant marine from unjust visit and search, and, by my votes in Congress, have favored the increase of our Navy, so as in times of peace to prepare for war, yet I am free to confess that I have looked upon this war excitement attempted to be gotten up by the Administration as a scuttle-fish operation from beginning to end.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: You have been pleased to approve of my whole course as your representative. It is but proper that I should refer to some subjects of local importance. In connection with that approval I am reminded that early in the session it so happened that an attack was made by southern fire-eaters upon the gallant conduct of Commodore PAULDING, who had bravely, and, I believe, legally, prevented the success of the marauding expedition under General WALKER, whom they attempted to glorify into a demi-god at the expense of my constituent, the son of JOHN PAULDING, who was one of the captors of Major ANDRE. The defence made by my friends and myself in behalf of Commodore PAULDING, was successful in preventing the renewal of the fillibustering expeditions under WALKER, and I have the satisfaction of stating that I drafted an act, which was reported to the House by the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, awarding to the heirs of PAULDING, WILLIAMS and VAN WART, a township each, to bear the respective names of their progenitors.

The honorable gentleman then alluded incidentally to the charge of apostacy made against himself by the editor of the *Eastern State Journal*, and retorted by saying, "Jew, I thank thee for the word." His review of the editor's political antecedents, tergiversations and venalities was immensely relished. In conclusion he declared it to be his determination to run for Congress at the next election as the People's Independent Candidate, adopting for his motto, the lines of the poet:

"Thy spirit, Independence, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye,
Thy form I'll follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky."

[Loud applause.]

And, if elected, he meant to shape his career in Congress according to the advice of Cardinal WOLSEY to CROMWELL, "Be just and fear not; let all the ends thou aimst at be God's, thy country and truth. Then, if thou fall'st, Oh CROMWELL, thou fall'st a blessed martyr!" [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

The following resolutions were then read by Mr. TALLMEN, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the manly, vigorous and independent course pursued by our representative of the Ninth Congressional District, the Hon. WM. B. HASKIN, during the recent session of Congress, as an able and truthful exponent of the sentiments of his entire constituency commends itself to our respect, and entitles him to the support of every intelligent citizen.

Resolved, That an economical and prudent administration of the affairs of Government can only be maintained and secured by a strict observance of the Jeffersonian principles of honesty, integrity and capacity in our public men. And upon it must depend our financial credit abroad, and the safety and permanency of our Republican institutions at home.

Resolved, That the principle of the sovereignty of the people in the administration of the affairs of Government finds a response in the great heart of the nation—its advocacy awakens the enthusiasm and enlists the support of all classes of our citizens, without distinction of party. That the right of self government is inherent in the people and those powers not delegated to the General Government are reserved to and to be enjoyed by the people, and that the Lecompton Constitution, not being the embodiment of the will of the people of Kansas, as to their domestic institutions, was properly resisted, inasmuch as it was in opposition to popular sovereignty and the spirit of the Kansas Nebraska act; and we hold the representatives of the people, and all devoted to high station, to a strict and faithful compliance with the popular will.

Resolved, That we cordially and heartily indorse the course of our Representative, the Hon JOHN B. HASKIN, and we unanimously renominate him as a candidate for Congress at the ensuing Fall election, and pledge him an effective support, a triumphant election, and an overwhelming majority.

Resolved, That William Caldwell, George B Butler, Silas D. Gifford, Thomas E. Sutton, W. T. B. Milliken, Wm. Bashgate, William Turner, E. W. Lyon, William Langrebe, Abram B. Tappan, David Milliken, John Bussing, John McBrair, Ralph L. Anderton, E. V. Welsh, Samuel Blood, Charles Delapierre, Edward Baeck, P. C. Tallman, William Blakely, R. H. Coles, William H. Robertson, A. Badeau, Thomas Nelson, T. Davids, William L. Smith, John Y. Haight, Leeman S. Trippe, Abram Hatfield, B. F. Hoby, Joseph H. Godwin, J. C. Ferguson, John D. Gray, John J. Clapp, John W. Mill, L. C. Platt, Benj. Valentine, Isaac R. Meade, John B. Garrison, Seth Bird, Wm. Gurson, Edward Field, J. D Comstock, George Archer, John B. Brennan, Isaac G. Graham, Theodore H. Benedict, Robt. P. Getty, John Berrien, George H. Peck, J. H. Steadwell, Edward F. Shonnard, John Morrison, William A. Varian, Benson Ferris, Jr., Robert Wilson, John J. June, Edwin Crosby, William Fitzgerald, Josiah Briggs, T. Cashman, Henry Wood, William Miller, S. Barton, W. Travis, Michael McGowan, Harvey Kidd, Horace Ward, Alfreu Knapp, William Disbrow, Hezekiah D. Robertson, Benjamin Bliss, Richard M. Underhill, Elijah H. Brower, John W. Carpenter, Abram Strang, John W. Bedell, Wm Turk, Matthew Boran, Cyrus Lawrence, George W. Alexander, Henry Austin, James Wood, Joseph Husson, James Williamson, J. Holly Platt, Edward Carpenter, James Griffin, Sylvanus Purdy, Benjamin Archer, William Cornell, Stephen C. Griffin, Charles Barton, J. S. Abrams, John Reeber, Michael Ball, James J. Burnett, Bernard Waters, Wm. T. Coles, W. A. Hall, Ferdinand Meyer, Robert L. Bucklin, C. W. Thomas and others, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number, to make suitable arrangements for a mass-meeting or Convention of the people of this County and Congressional District who indorse and approve the course of the Hon JOHN B. HASKIN in Congress, to be held at Tarrytown, at a time to be by them designated, for the purpose of concerting measures to secure his reëlection to Congress as the Representative of this District at the ensuing Fall elections, with authority to fill vacancies.

When the resolutions had been adopted, Mr. CHAUNCEY SMITH made a few remarks, in which he declared himself to be henceforward, a "Haskin Democrat," to the extent of advocating him for the Vice-Presidency.

It was now after 10 o'clock, and the meeting was adjourned amid loud cries for other speakers.

Destruction of a Free Episcopal Church by the Tornado—A Word from under the Ruins.

The hurricane of Monday afternoon, among other evidences of its awful power, blew from the stone foundation, and utterly demolished the beautiful new building erected in Fifty-fourth-street, for the free church of the Good Shepherd.

It had cost the undersigned the labor of the best years of his life, and all that he had earned, together with the contributions of his friends, to erect this edifice where all might worship on free and equal terms. But one short hour has darkened all his hopes, and left him without resources enough even to clear away the rubbish. Nevertheless, this paragraph, written under the mass of ruins, is to certify that he intends, by God's blessing, to "try again." And if any friend will invest even a widow's mite in this endeavor to provide a house of worship, free for all, he will thankfully receive and acknowledge such assistance.

R. HOYT,
Rector of the Good Shepherd Free Church.

Address No. 508 Broadway, STANFORD & DELISSER's; or No. 683 Broadway, RANDOLPH's Book Store.

☞ **The Safe Controversy.**

To Messrs. Silas C. Herring and Lewis Lillie, Safe Manufacturers:

GENTLEMEN: We notice through the papers that you are desirous of testing by fire the "FIRE-PROOF QUALITIES" of safes made by you under your respective patents. Permit us to ask of you as a *particular favor* (should you agree upon making such test,) that you will instruct the Committee who shall have charge to cause the furnace to be constructed of sufficient dimensions to allow us to place in charge of *your* Committee, (as a competitor for the laurels) one of the CELEBRATED "WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE-PROOF SAFES," made by us, we paying our proportion of the expense. *You* may jointly select the Committee to superintend the burning of the safes, *independent of us*; that Committee may select a safe (of equal size and age with yours,) from our warehouse, or from purchasers in this City, (a list of which shall be furnished,) and that Committee shall have the privilege of placing our safe in such place in the furnace *as they may deem likely to receive the greatest degree of heat*. That Committee shall be instructed to cut open all the safes after the fire to ascertain the fact of their being constructed according to the several patents, and publish the report at our joint expense. "*To the victor shall belong the spoils.*" We are led to make you this proposition, from the fact that you both *claim* to make the best fire proof safe sold. We *know* that we make it, and that ourselves and Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., (who manufacture safes under the WILDER PATENT,) are the *only* parties who *do make or sell* a safe in this City that will *remain thoroughly fire-proof* for any length of time. We therefore trust that when your arrangements are completed, you will not deprive us of this opportunity of satisfying the public on this very important point.

Very respectfully yours, B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Proprietors of the Wilder Salamander Safe.

WAREHOUSE No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., N.Y.
JUNE 21, 1858.

☞ **The Beaver Cassimere Summer Hats.**—Gentlemen desirous of a fine article in the hat way should go to ESPENSCHEID, No 118 Nassau st., where they will be pleased. He charges $3 50; in Broadway you have to pay $4. He warrants his hats to be superior in every respect.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond's**
SUMMER FASHIONS
for 1858.

Note these facts—which can be verified by comparison and inquiry—that our stock of Summer Clothing for Men and Boys includes
MANY NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES;
That in point of variety and freshness it is unequaled; that it is characterized by
EXTREME CHEAPNESS;
That it affords the best opportunities for the instant outfit, alike of
FATHERS AND SONS;
That for all who are limiting their expenses to suit the times our stock of fashionable Summer Clothing affords the
BEST OPPORTUNITY IN NEW-YORK
to obtain elegant apparel at a
SMALL COST.
Take notice of our trade motto,
"ONE PRICE AND NO REDUCTION."
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

☞ **Metropolitan Sewing Machines**—All prices.

Sewing Machines for	$10
Sewing Machines for	12
Sewing Machines for	20
Sewing Machines for	25
Sewing Machines for	30
Sewing Machines for	40
Sewing Machines for	50

C H. WOOSTER,
No. 535 Broadway.

☞ **Ladies**—Whatever desirable style or workmanship sought for in Gaiters, youths' and children's shoes, or if you require in haste any articles before going into the country, go to CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. Gentlemen's patent leather boots, shoes and slippers, &c., also made to order.

N. B.—A perfect outfit for families can be selected in a few moments at CANTRELL'S. Call on him.

☞ **Yo, Heave O.**

We have still a COMPLETE assortment of Straw Hats
Of the above shape, NOW SO MUCH WORN by the YOUNG GENTS of this City, in WHITE and BROWN colors, by the case.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Boots, Shoes and Gaiters**—Made of the finest and lightest materials, for beauty and durability, cannot be excelled. Established 1829.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.

☞ **Weed's Patent Sewing Machines**
Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESS MAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM THAT WILL NOT RIP. Office, No. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
"They are the favorites for family use."—*N. Y. Times.*
They won the highest premiums in 1857 at the Fairs of the American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, &c. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Bartholf's Sewing Machines.**—
Office No. 489 Broadway, (corner of Broome-st)
Send for a circular. Machine Twist, &c
Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post Office.
"These machines are now in general use."—*Sun, Times*

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl st., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **To Start Right for a Successful Career,** one needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A correct phrenological examination may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

☞ **"The Summer Cooler"**
The Benton Straw Hat, introduced by
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **Buy the Benton Straw Hat,**
Introduced by
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **The Benton Straw Hat,**
Introduced by
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **The Cassimere Hat**
Is the "sensation style" of the season.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **The Beaver Cassimere**
Excites enthusiastic admiration.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **Mrs. E. Gibson,** Ladies' Hair Dresser, has removed from 6th-av. to No. 839 Broadway. Ladies' hair dressing at their residence, 50 cents. Shampooing, 50 cents.

☞ **Anson's Daguerreotypes.**
Large size, for 50 cents.
The only place in the City where daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at
ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Removal.**
W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing, offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality, No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Piesse and Lubin's Perfumes at 50** cents, except Frangipanni and Kiss Me Quick; these 75 cents; Pestachio Nut Skin and Complexion Powder represses too copious perspiration, and renders the skin soft and agreeable. 50 cents per box.
LUCAS THOMPSON,
No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Drilling Pants 50c., 75c., $1.**

Linen Coats	75c.	$1 00	$1 50
Linen Dusters		1 50	2 00
Alpaca Sacks	$2 50	4 50	8 00

W. H. SMITH No. 256 Broadway.

MARRIED

AYRES—MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday June 22, by the Rev. M. E. Ellisen, at the residence of the bride's father, CHARLES H. AYRES to SERENA T., eldest daughter of Crowell Martin, Esq., all of this City.

BARRETT—CARPENTER.—At Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, June 22, by the Rev. J. Silliman, Mr BRITTAIN M. BARRETT to Miss VIRGINIA CARPENTER, all of Cornwall.

OWEN—MARSHALL.—At Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, June 22, by the Rev. R W Harris, D. D., JOSEPH OWEN of Oswego, to EMMA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of William Marshall, Jr., of the former place.

DIED

YOUNG.—In this City, on Monday, June 21, JOHN C. YOUNG, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Wm. W., and of his brother, Wm W Young, are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, Broome-st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BURDETT.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 21, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM F. BURDETT.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 75 East 12th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'cl'k.

GEER.—In this City, on Monday, June 21, EDWARD W. GEER, son of the late Capt. Joshua Geer, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st and 6th-av., to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MALLORY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 22, ELIZA, wife of Daniel Mallory, deceased, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family and of her sons-in-law, V. G. Audubon and E. W. Talman, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 170 West 23d-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning June 22, at 1½ o'clock, Mr RICHARD ROGERS, formerly dry goods merchant of this City.

His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No 146 4th-st., when his friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

DUHAIN.—At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 22, suddenly, Mrs. EVELINA D., wife of Louis Duhain, Jr., in the 22d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and from the Reformed Dutch Church of Greenpoint, at 3 o'clock.

GREENE.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, June 21, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Benj F. Thompson, the Rev. ZACARIAH GREENE, a patriot of the Revolution, in the 99th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the clergy generally, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The Long Island Railroad cars leave Brooklyn at 12 o'clock, and return at 5½ P. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, June 22, ELIZA SCHUYLER, wife of Geo. W. Campbell.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Courtlandt st. at 11½ o'clock A. M.

BELL.—At Newburg, Orange County, on Sunday, June 20, of consumption, JANE H., eldest daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bell, aged 25 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 10 Ashland-place, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

BLACKWELL.—In Yonkers, on Monday morning, June 21, JAMES H. BLACKWELL, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon, June 23, at 5 o'clock. Hudson River Railroad Cars leave Chambers-st. dépôt at 3:40 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of train to convey friends to the Church.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is..........950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK
Has removed his manufactory from No. 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 950-1000 parts pure; warranted first quality, fit for use.
DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS, ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
Manufactory on the premises.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID RAIT.

BARBER'S
EPIDEMIC.
EXPOSE OF GAMBLING.
ITS TERRIBLE RESULTS ILLUSTRATED.
THE K. N. S
OF NEW ORLEANS
Defend themselves in the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
RICH, RARE AND RACY.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,
Carlton-av. M. E. Church, (Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av.,) THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 24th and 25th. Good speaking and music. Refreshments under a tent adjoining the Church. Tickets 50 cents each. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.
McCURDY'S SKIRT SUPPORTER,
WHAT EVERY LADY NEEDS.
Every lady who prizes health and comfort, should at once adopt this excellent invention; it can be found at Mrs. BOWLES', No. 455½ Broadway.

THE BEST PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.

THE FINEST PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.

A SWEET PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.

A NICE PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.

A VERY RICH PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.

A PLEASING PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.

A MAGNIFICENT PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
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A SPLENDID PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.

AN ELEGANT PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.

A DELIGHTFUL PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.

A LASTING PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA,
50 Cents a Bottle.
Prepared by PHALON & SON,
No. 497 Broadway.
And for sale by all Druggists and Fancy Stores.

KID GLOVE CLEANER.—THE GENUINE Jouven's inodorous preparation for instantly cleaning kid gloves of all colors, without the slightest smell, for sale at the old stand No 562 Broadway. Agents have a bottle open to prove its operation. Try before buying. One bottle cleans 50 pair. Price 25 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Remember 562 Broadway, up stairs.

$4.50 PER TON.—RED ASH COAL OF THE best quality, stove and egg sizes now discharging, which cash customers can have at the above low price. Apply at TRUSLOW'S, No. 14 Wall-st., No. 200 Cherry st., and No. 265 East 14th-st.

STILL ANOTHER NEW STORY,
STILL ANOTHER NEW STORY,
STILL ANOTHER NEW STORY,
STILL ANOTHER NEW STORY,
STILL ANOTHER NEW STORY,
By a Popular Author!
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NOW READY,
NOW READY,
NOW READY,
NOW READY,
NOW READY,
IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
The Best Story Paper in the World.
The Best Story Paper in the World.
The Best Story Paper in the World.
The Best Story Paper in the World.
The Best Story Paper in the World.
ROSA MILTON;
OR,
THE HERMIT OF THE SEA SHORE.
By JAMES A. MAITLAND,
Author of "The Watchman," "Sartaroe," "The Old Doctor," "The Lawyer's Story," "Old Honesty," &c.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY is going up with a rush unparalleled in the history of newspapers. It is now a general favorite with the whole Reading World. If it keeps on increasing as it has done for the past three months, for the balance of the year, it will reach a weekly sale of
HALF A MILLION OF COPIES.

Those who have had the good fortune to read SMITH'S "MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY," and Dr. J. H. ROBINSON'S "NICK WHIFFLES," can readily account for the wonderful success of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, with such writers as SMITH, ROBINSON, MAITLAND, Mrs. VAUGHAN, HELEN FOREST GRAVES, ANNA RAYMOND, and the host of other brilliant and talented writers who contribute to its columns. Nothing short of a miracle can prevent the NEW-YORK WEEKLY from securing the largest circulation ever reached by a weekly newspaper in the United States.

All respectable newsmen and booksellers now sell the WEEKLY over their counters, while it goes by mail to nearly every Post-office in the United States and British Provinces where there is no news agency.

ALL THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN LESS THAN A YEAR.

And the work still goes bravely on.

Terms by mail, $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Specimen copies sent free. Subscriptions taken for three or six months. All letters must be addressed to
A. J. WILLIAMSON, Editor and Proprietor,
No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.
LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office rom 2 to 3 P. M.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st., was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

POLAR BREEZES!!!
Are ever playing within
WINSHIP'S PATENT REFRIGERATOR.
COOLING MEATS,
COOLING FISH,
COOLING FRUITS,
And purifying all!
A Niagara of cold air!
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway.

COME AND SEE THE LARGE ASSORTMENT of
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, IMPROVED TRAVELING AND FINE SOLE-LEATHER TRUNKS,
At JOHN BLACK'S, No. 4 Murray-st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Among diseases, Dyspepsia and Diarrhœa rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure. It has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave, and given the glow of health to many a lean and cadaverous form. The medicine we have reference to is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. These Bitters, whose virtues are promulgated through the State, are continually increasing in the favor of the public, and, from the many cures they have effected, have doubtless the ascendency over any other preparations before the public.
For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating, discounting, accepting as collateral, or purchasing the following described notes, payment for the same having been stopped:
Note of Hunt, Webster & Co., dated May 7, 1858, at four months, for $260 48, due Sept. 7—10.
Note of Hunt, Webster & Co., dated May 21, 1858, at four months, for $328 60, due Sept. 21—24.
Note of Hunt, Webster & Co., dated June 7, 1858, at four months, for $476 28, due Oct. 7—10. All of the above drawn to the order of the undersigned and by him indorsed.
Also, a note drawn by the undersigned, and payable to his own order, and by him indorsed, for $296 19, due Aug. 22—31. T. CUSHING LADD, No. 469 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.

CARPETING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now offering
English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard.
English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard.
English Brussels at $1 10 per yard.
English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard.
Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lacecurtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. 106 Duane-st.,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING TRADE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NOTICE.
COUNTRY NEWS AGENTS.
LONG & FARRELLY,
Wholesale News Agents, No. 23 Ann-st., New-York,
Are prepared to pack and forward Books, Magazines and Newspapers in advance of any other house in the trade. List for the trade supplied.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
E. P. TORREY, NO. 9 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST.
Now the sun's rays pour down with scorching heat, and the public are again reminded that the Patent Double Ice-Pitchers are essential to their comfort. They are for sale, wholesale and retail, by LUCIUS HART, No. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.
Two dozen fine gold English Patent Levers and Swiss Detached Levers, which have been worn, will be sold at great bargains, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Desk at this office.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ADVICE of a body of the Alumni of the College of New Jersey, notice is hereby given the graduate members of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies, that as changes in the affairs of the Halls which are meditated by the College authorities cannot but vitally effect their welfare as Literary Institutions, we deem their conference relative to the matter, and advice as to the best course of procedure, of essential importance.

They are, therefore, urgently requested to attend the annual meetings of the graduate members on TUESDAY, June 21, the day before the approaching commencement.

FREDERICK STUMP, Md., } Committee in behalf
B. L. COLE, N. C., } of the
C. C. CLARKE, N. Y., } Cliosophic Society.
T. C. LYON, Miss., } Committee on behalf
W. A. McAFEE, Md., } of the American
GEO. GRAY, Del., } Whig Society.
NASSAU HALL, PRINCETON, June 19, 1858.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES, DISEASED NAILS,
Extracted without pain, so that the boot can be worn immediately, without the least inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, surgeon chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to the physicians of this City.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich st.

KAHNWEILER'S PATENT VENTILATING Chair, which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace last Fall, is now for sale at COOK'S Furniture Store, No. 554 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women, to go together a short distance in the country—one as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing, &c.; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Can produce the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPETENT person, as lady's maid and seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and doing ladies' fine muslins; would be willing to assist in chamber work; would have no objection to going in the country. Good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 123 West 2[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AND NIECE situations in the City, or country preferred; one as nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; works and mends for the nursery; is quick with the needle; the other as chambermaid and wait on a lady; sews neatly; reads and writes; wages $4; the other $5 to $6. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has many years' experience in that capacity, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do up ladies' fine muslins if required, and do plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking, and all kinds of made dishes; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 150 7th-av., near 20th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED COOK in a private family or first class boarding house, either in town or country; understands getting up of desserts, pastry, preserves, baking, &c. The best of City reference given. Notes for M. W., No. 146 3d av., will meet due attention for three days. N. B.—Understands French cooking.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A SOBER, steady woman, who thoroughly understands the business; unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability; would like to meet with a family going into the country, or to Ohio. Can be seen at No. 6 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., for three days, where she has lived four years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is used to children, and has no objection to going to the country, or to travel with a family, and can make herself generally useful. Good reference can be given. Apply to the Rev. J. W. DILLER, Vanderbilt-av., near Atlantic-av., Brooklyn. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY young English woman, with the best of references, would act as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; no objection to travel any distance, (Europe or any part of the States;) is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook or baker; understands pastry and making butter; wishes to go a short distance in the country; understands washing and ironing; has good references. Call at No. 124 Mott-st., 2d floor, front room, over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, by a very neat and intelligent girl; she is an excellent seamstress and very kind to children; she has unexceptionable references as to honesty, efficiency, &c. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived seven years with one family; has the very best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply in the grocery store, No. 444 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY and well recommended American young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; knows how to cut and fit all kinds of children's dresses; is also a good shirt-maker. No objection to do fine washing. Goes also to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COOK, A SITUATION IN A gentleman's family, who thoroughly understands her business and can get the best of City reference. None need apply who wants cooking, washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A GOOD GERMAN cook, washer and ironer; and as chambermaid and waiter, and take care of children—together; have the best City references; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman would take a situation of any kind; washing, ironing and chamber work preferred. Good recommendation from the last place, where she has lived for over three years. Apply, for two days, at No. 471 8th av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English person, Protestant, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a small private family. Is an excellent cook, and has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and laundress; no objection to a boarding-house in the country or City. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN IRISH WIDOW woman; she was living out last with a German family, to which she refers. She can do washing, ironing, and plain cooking. Apply at No. 237 Smith-street, South Brooklyn, 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Her reference recommends her as being honest, industrious and obliging. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 221 East 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, IN either City or country, by an American lady who is an experienced housekeeper; is willing to take charge of cooking, baking, &c. Best of references given and required. Call at No. 53 Bethune st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook and good baker of bread and pastry. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; a first-class family would be preferred; has no objection to go to the country; good reference given. Inquire at No. 732 8th-av., in the Tea Store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR AMERICAN girls—one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as chambermaid and seamstress, one to do general housework; also by a good cook and a good laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED widow, a West Indian, a situation to take care of an infant, or children; can sew neatly, and will make herself useful, in city or country. Call at No. 242 7th-av., one door north of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, neat and tidy young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse or waitress. Will be found perfectly competent, and a person of good principle. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has no objection to travel. Good references given. Call at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, BY a Protestant young woman, capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; has no objection to travel; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at No. 90 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do up-stairs work in a genteel family, or would travel with a lady; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 261 5th-st., between Avenues B and C, for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 173 West 25th st., near 8th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework, chamberwork and work on embroidery. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 165 West 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; is a good baker and understands her business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days, at 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a short time in this country; can do chamberwork, washing and plain sewing; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 129 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; would do light chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 18 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GO to Europe as governess to a family, or companion to a lady. Address C. E., Box No. 168, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, to travel with a family or do chamberwork. Call at No. 226 East 16th-st.

THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT lady, wishes to obtain a situation to attend store, bakery or confectionery, or as housekeeper and dressmaker; would not object to the care and instruction of children; salary no object; no objection to leave the City. Communications addressed to Miss M., Chatham-square Post-Office, will meet attention.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE character, good education, and in every respect entirely qualified, a situation in a genteel family, to take the entire charge. Would have no objection to teach two or three small children. Country preferred. Address M. O. C., Post-Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, of refinement and intelligence, one that has recently met with a reverse of fortune, would like a situation in a gentleman's family as a housekeeper; would not object to go in the country in Summer; the best of reference can be given. Address Mrs. M. D., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City references, a situation. Can do fine washing, ironing and laundry work generally, in a small family. A situation as chambermaid would be acceptable. No objection to the country for the summer season. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 12 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO TRUSTWORTHY AND COMPETENT young English women, situations in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Any lady or family requiring such help, will be pleased by calling at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; also understands milk and butter, if required. Call at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av., till engaged. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as ladies' maid; understands hair dressing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would have no objections to go to the country or travel; is an excellent seamstress; thoroughly understands taking care of children. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man that understands his business in every respect; is a first-rate groom and a careful driver; has the best of reference from gentlemen in this City; would go to the country with a respectable family. Can be seen until engaged by addressing E. M., box No. 166, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man who fully understands his business as groom and driver, and understands keeping things neat and in good order; can be highly recommended by his last and former employers as a competent and steady man, and one worthy of confidence. Address M. N., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, until Friday next.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom, or would work on a farm, or assist in a garden, or take care of a horse. Would be found willing and obliging in any way that the advertiser can get an honest living. Can give City reference. Can be seen until engaged by addressing P. B., box No. 108, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND COMPETENT American Protestant man, a situation as farmer; understands it in every particular; has been born and brought up a farmer; is well acquainted with work of all kinds. Also a good vegetable gardener; would take the entire charge of any gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable and active young man, who understands his business perfectly, and is willing to make himself useful, and no objection to the country. Good City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office; or can be seen at No. 93 East 16th-st, third floor, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-TWO wishes an engagement from July 1 in either a clothing or gents' furnishing goods jobbing house. Has a large acquaintance both in the South and West and 7 years' experience in the latter business. The best testimonials given. Address W. WOOD, Box No. 170, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY ONE who is well acquainted with the care of horses, harness, &c.; willing to make himself generally useful about the house and garden. Best of recommendations from last employers. Also, able and willing to drive. Address J. D., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and well-recommended Protestant young Englishman, as clerk or porter, or would drive a horse and cart; is fully competent to fill either; is sober, obliging, and willing to make himself useful, to give satisfaction to his employer. Call at, or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY one who has high recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capacity in his business; has received many prizes for forced grapes, peaches and green house plants. Apply to Messrs THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York, during one week, for M. J. D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm, or to drive a horse and cart, or wagon, or attend a team; is well experienced in farming, and in the care of horses, for the last six years. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as coachman and plain gardener; the wife is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of City and country references. Address J. J., Box No. 108, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, by a respectable Protestant man; is a careful driver and competent groom; best City references. Address or apply, for three days, to J. M., at WOOD GIBSON'S, No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A Protestant young man; he has got the best of City reference for the last six years; he has no objection to the country, and is sober, honest and worthy of entire confidence. Call at his present situation, 36 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Protestant man; is a good groom and driver. Has no objection to make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address G. K., Box No. 103, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations; has lived over three years in his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 103, *Times* Office, until Friday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A single Scotchman; can manage horses and cattle, also vegetable gardening. Can give the best of reference. Address M., at Smith's seedstore, at No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family. Has long City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University place, near 12th-st.

WANTED.—A GERMAN, UNDERSTANDING THE English language, is wanting employment in a furniture store. Apply at No. 166 Houston-st., for 3 days.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to take care of horses, carriages, driving, &c.; also, to assist in gardening, in a small place in Connecticut; a married man, without family, preferred, as his wife could probably be employed as nurse or chambermaid Best of City references required. Apply at No. 47 South-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and business qualifications, to sell fancy dry goods at wholesale, in this City and Brooklyn. If properly qualified, he will be liberally treated with, either on a commission or salary. Reference as to character and ability must be of the first standing. Address, with real name, Box No. 399 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A STRAW GOODS, Hat and Cap jobbing house. One who is acquainted with the business and can command a good trade may address O. P., Box 155, *Times* office, with own name and references, which will meet due attention.

WANTED—AN AGENT, A SMART ACTIVE MAN, to sell a leading manufacturing article. He will be required to travel in the neighboring country towns. Good reference required. No capital necessary. For further particulars, inquire at No. 481 7th-av.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, BY A FIRM ABOUT starting in the wholesale hat trade, an energetic salesman. Liberal terms will be offered to the right man. Address, with real name, HAT TRADE, Box No. 191, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER, ONE CAPABLE to act as forewoman in a wholesale house down town. Address, with references, B. & N., Box No. 126, *Times* office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; wages $7. Apply at No. 16 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOYS WANTED—TO LEARN THE DRY GOODS jobbing business. Must be well educated, intelligent and industrious. Box No. 672 Post Office.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO, FAMILIAR WITH CHURCH music desires an engagement in a select choir. Address ALTO, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST IN some Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City or Brooklyn. Salary not an object. Address P., Box No. 103, Williamsburg Post Office, L. I.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RÉCEMMENT arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique, (l'Etat du Missouri preferé ou le Mississippi.) Salaire entre deux [illegible]ois cent dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peu[illegible] donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déja enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 *Times* office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS, in City and country, and Summer resorts, please notice that WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d st., furnishes the best and most reliable American, English, Scotch, German Protestants, and others, in all branches of household work. (No charge until suited.) A lady in attendance. A chambermaid and nurse wanted to travel. Also, eight girls for waiters; wages $8 per month.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can now obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

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Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

MOUNT PLEASANT, ATTENTION!—OLD Graduates are informed that the Annual Parade and Review will take place on THURSDAY, 24th inst., at P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL.
NOSTRAND HOUSE,
SANDS' POINT, (L. I.)

This hotel, first favorably made known to the public last year, will be opened for the season on the 20th inst. Its fine and healthy locality, directly on the "Point" which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City, (25 miles,) facilities for going to and fro, all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York. The steamer *Croton* leaves from the foot of Peck Slip every day at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning, lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and to satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River where there is no fever and ague, and where mosquitoes were never known. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor. D. R. FREEMAN, Superintendent. Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point, Manhasset Post-Office, L. I.

MOUNTAIN AIR, FRESH FRUIT,
PURE MILK,
EXPRESS TRAIN. COUNTRY BOARD.

Summer board in Morristown, in a private family, one hour and twenty-five minutes from the City by Express train. Inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, Morristown.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Railroad cars now convey visitors close to the two good hotels there, in an hour from the Central Depot in Utica, and the picturesque scenery of this place delights every one. The greatest travelers consider its beauties almost unrivaled of the kind in any country.

LAKEVILLE HOUSE, AT LAKEVILLE, (SALISBURY,) LITCHFIELD CO., CONN.—The above House, four hours from the City, *via* Harlem Railroad to Millerton Station, is now open for the reception of guests for the Summer. For beauty of scenery and healthfulness Salisbury is rapidly becoming noted among our City population, being in the immediate locality of the famous Bish Bash Falls, Mount Everett, Brace Mountain, and the beautiful twin lakes of Washinee and Washinee. The House also stands in full view of the Wanscopomic, one of the loveliest sheets of water in all New-England. For Terms, (which are reasonable,) and all necessary information, address
L. TUPPER, P. M., Lakeville, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer boarders. It is large and airy, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. The grounds with the walks and drives around them are extremely well shaded, and the location is particularly pleasant and healthy. The stage for Meadowside is always in attendance at the Glen Cove Landing upon arrival of the boat. Address by mail, W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

BOARD ON LONG ISLAND.—TWO OR THREE first-class families can obtain board in a private family about 2½ hours' ride by railroad from Brooklyn. The house is very pleasantly situated one mile from the railroad, and a few rods from a lake where there is good fishing. Board $4 50 per week; children and servants $2 50, For further particulars, apply to J. EVANS, No. 416 Broadway.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3¾ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY of six persons, with good plain living and comfortable rooms, in a farm house, pleasantly situated, and near enough to the city to allow the gentlemen to go and return daily—East River or Long Island Sound preferred. Board must be moderate. Address box No. 6 New York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, in a pleasant, healthy location on the Harlem Railroad, three hours' ride from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. M. ALLERTON, No. 36 John-st., or address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

PLEASANT BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Fine accommodations for the Summer months can be had in a private family, just out of Bridgeport, Conn. Access is frequent and easy, and the grounds and region round healthy and attractive. Refer to A. T. CLAYTON, No. 83 John-st., New-York.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 24 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A lady, direct by the sea-shore, where there are but a few boarders, for three months. Answer, with the terms and locality, immediately to J. M., Chatham-square Post-Office.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—The proprietor will open the above house on the 25th inst., for the reception of guests. A few desirable rooms are yet disengaged. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD can be had between 54th and 55th sts., near East River; house inclosed by a large garden and lawn, with plenty of good fruit. Apply to Mrs. PERKINS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board in the village of Hempstead, L. I., by applying to MRS. C. C. SEARING. Terms reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family at Danbury, Conn. For particulars, address WM. M. C., Box 19, Post-Office, Danbury.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES. A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual, of PROGRESSIVE TEXT BOOKS, constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers.

Copies sent gratis, and prepaid, on application to the publishers. IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M. (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS

TEACHERS, TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES.—A foreign lady, of good family and classic education, offers her services as Preceptress, Companion or Linguist, to any respectable party about to travel in the United States, for pleasure or business, of which she may prove capable. No emolument required, but liberal treatment. The best references given, and testimonials of ability. Address ALPHA, Broadway Post Office, New York.

A GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE OF THE University of New-York, having a few leisure moments in the day, is desirous to obtain an engagement in some school or seminary in this City or its immediate vicinity, as lecturer on mathematics, anatomy, physiology, and kindred subjects. He would also receive a few students at his residence. Apply, for qualifications, terms, &c., to B. N. T., Box No. 187, New York *Times* office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO GIVE INstruction in music is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to attend at their own residences. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. SISSONS, No. 132 West 37th-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—AN INSTRUCTRESS—A YOUNG lady who has no time through the day, wishes to find an Instructress who can give her lessons in the evening. State terms, and address E. F., Chatham-square Post Office.

GOVERNESS—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE charge and instruction of children, is desirous of accompanying a family to the country, as resident or daily governess to teach the English branches and French. Address G. S., Box No. 103, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess, in a private family or school. Can teach the English branches French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 169, *Times* office.

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DANDELION COFFEE.	WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., only manufacturers of the Pure Dandelion Coffee, so useful in cases of general debility. Also, sole agents for Bohler's and Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee.	DANDELION COFFEE.
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CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A DESIRABLE house, pleasantly situated in West 23d st., having large closets and all the modern conveniences, will be let, with board, and privilege of large parlors, all neatly furnished, to a small family able and willing to pay liberally for the comforts of a genteel home and good table, without the trouble of housekeeping. The advertiser owns the house, and will take no other boarders, her own family needing the third story. References required. Address Box No. 386, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, TAUGHT of much experience as boarders, dare, therefore, presume to offer a pleasant home to gentlemen, married or single. Unusual accommodations for a family. House is first-class, with every appointment for convenience and comfort. Apply at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with nicely furnished large rooms, with grates, for $5 50; also a gentleman with partial board for $2 25, or two ladies. Terms moderate. The house is large and airy, with a fine garden. Apply at No. 371 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, in a neat, well-ordered house and neighborhood, and where the effort is to furnish a quiet, comfortable home, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., near 9th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK room, with bedrooms attached, to let, with board, in a private family; house first-class, with all modern improvements, and very pleasantly situated. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st., same block with Dr. Hatfield's Church.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate one or two gentlemen with neat furnished rooms, and where the comforts of a home can be had. Full or partial board, and gas in the rooms. Inquire at No. 67 South 6th-st., near 4th-st., for three days.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very pleasant Summer apartments for two or three persons between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN HOBOKEN—IN A respectable family, by two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Address box No. 2,340 Post-Office, stating terms.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

RENT FOR BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, OWNER of a first-class unfurnished house, pleasantly located between Madison and 4th avs., (just painted and in perfect order,) will rent the same to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. A liberal arrangement will be made. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 143 *Times* office. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, in a very pleasant location; Sixth-av. cars pass the door; four rooms on the second floor, and one on the third, will be let separately or together; would let the extension parlor to a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A NEW STORAGE STORE will be built on South-st., (No. 249,) running through to Water-st., size 42 by 160 feet, and be ready for occupation by the 1st of September. It will be well adapted for public purposes, and can now be arranged to suit a good tenant.

Also, the superior four story store, No. 154 South-st., near Peck-slip. Possession immediately. Apply to
WM. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MUSEUM HOTEL, No. 22 Ann st., New York. A coal yard in Bridge st., Brooklyn; A factory, wharf, and several stores and dwellings in Newark, N. J.; also, a mansion, outhouses, and six acres of land on Passaic River, (east bank,) within a few rods of the Turnpike Bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND THREE AND A HALF lots; grapes, fruit, and suitable for a genteel family; north side of 54th st., 200 feet east of 10th-av., New-York Rent $200. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 18 LISPENARD-STREET, A few unfurnished rooms to a small, respectable family; rent moderate.

TO COAL COMPANIES AND OTHERS—To let, 12 or more lots of ground on a bulkhead, (with no street intervening between said lots and the water) so that material of any kind can be landed without cartage; situated foot of 27th and 26th-sts., North River. Apply to WM. H. RIBLET, at the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th st., or GEO. COLYER, No. 48 10th-av.

STORES TO LET—NO. 104 JOHN-STREET, suitable for paper or steel; No. 78 Maiden lane, lower part. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS, OR TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The block of ground between 147th and 148th sts., 11th and 12th avs., with the water-right belonging to it, being close to the station of the Hudson River Railroad, at 151st-st., covered with fine shade trees, and commanding one of the finest views of the river from any part of the island. It is equally well adapted for a gentleman's residence or an investment. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply to FIELD BROS., No. 50 Exchange-place, basement.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—One of the finest building sites on this most beautiful of all avenues—the glory and pride of the city—pleasant and healthy. For a residence, unequaled in New-York or Brooklyn. The plot is 72 feet front by 200 feet deep, being the northwest corner of Clinton and Gates avs. Can be divided into two plots of 36 feet by 200 each. Fruit trees, of 8 years' growth, in fine bearing order. Come and see.
MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine st., New-York.

BROADWAY—TO LET, IN BROADWAY, A VERY fine basement, 28 feet by 90, only 4 steps down from the street; is well lighted, and situated in building occupied by the Republican Committee, No. 618 Broadway. Offers unequaled advantages for a restaurant and drinking saloon. To be rented cheap, with or without a lease, to a responsible tenant. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A SACRIFICE price, one 3-story basement and under-cellar brick house, nearly new, finished with marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c., all in modern style, No. 94 Nevins-st., between Pacific and Atlantic sts. Price $3,800. Terms accommodating. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 65 Warren-st., New-York; FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TWO OR TEN LOTS ON HERKIMER-st. and Atlantic-av., (between Utica and Schenectady avs.,) IXth Ward, Brooklyn. Also a beautiful place of 20¾ acres in Stamford, Conn., suitable for one, two or three building sites, healthy location, fine views, &c. Apply to J. K. O'KEEFFE, No. 15 3d-av., N. Y.

TENTH WARD—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 89½ Hester-st., with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to T. STUYVESANT, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND ON the northeast corner of 6th av. and 28th-st., by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, FOR FAMILY AND professional use, a good sized dwelling-house near to Broadway or 4th-av., not higher than 23d or lower than 8th sts., and on a street parallel to these. Address L., No. 263 4th-av.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

MOWING MACHINES.—TREADWELL & JONES, No. 251 Pearl-st., offer a New Mowing Machine which works with less draft and more satisfactorily than any other before offered. Warranted to work as represented or no sale. Price $100.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALROW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the *Times* Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, one mile from Rye Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the estate of the late David Kirby, deceased, containing 39 27-100 acres, beautifully situated upon the shore of Long Island Sound, and in the immediate neighborhood of the elegant country seats of the Hon. John A. Dix, Charles T. Cromwell and William P. Van Rensselaer, Esqs. Sale positive, and title perfect. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.
ROBERT H. COLES, Esq., Referee.
JAMES E. BEERS, Esq., Attorney.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET VERY LOW, or will be exchanged for City property, situate at Pelham Bridge, about 6 miles from Harlem. The house is 3 stories, with a 2-story kitchen; has been built 5 years; has just been painted and papered throughout; is in complete order; there are 3 acres of ground, with 1,000 feet water front, a variety of fruit trees, vegetable garden, coach and out-houses, capital well of water, excellent bathing and fishing, has an extensive view, and is one of the most healthy and beautiful locations to be found in the State. For particulars, apply to FOWLER, at the gate-house, Pelham Bridge, or to J. L. DODGE, No. 101 West 38th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out buildings, all new, and about 18 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' ride of the dépôt, where nine trains pass up and down from New-York daily. Apply to No. 85 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post-Office Box No. 102, Stamford.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE of the late James Robinson, Esq., situated in Flatbush, L. I., west side of Flatbush-plank-road, about two miles from the terminus of Flatbush-avenue, next to the property formerly occupied by Mrs Johnson, now the residence of Mr Fox, consisting of twenty-five acres of land, with dwelling, outhouses, &c. The place abounds in fruit, has a fine apple orchard, and the whole of the ground is available for agricultural purposes. Inquire of E. D. BROWN, No. 153 Bowery, or CHRISTOPHER KEYES, No. 329 2d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT TO exceed 35 miles from this City, and not over one mile from railroad station, near a pleasant village containing churches, schools, &c. The house and out-buildings must be in good condition, of modern construction, and adapted to Winter as well as Summer residence. Land from 20 to 30 acres free from stone, plenty of fruit and shade trees. The whole arranged with order and taste. A small stream of water or spring on the property desirable. Price not to exceed $14,000. Address ORRIN CROSBY & CO., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

$110 PER YEAR.—TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE house, containing six rooms and kitchen, with sliding doors, marble mantels, &c., with two lots of ground, beautiful grape arbor, and every convenience for a gentleman's summer residence; is situated in the most pleasant part of Flushing, within two minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Steamers and cars ply between New-York and Flushing four and five times a day. Apply or address JOS. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN., TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from dépôt, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, containing 40 acres. The land is elevated and the location perfectly healthy. Great expense has been laid out on the place, and it is in a high state of improvement. There are over fifteen hundred bearing pear trees on it. The buildings are comfortable and elegant. A gentleman could live off of it free of expense. It is 11 miles from New-York, near Newark.
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FOR good City property; a double two story house, stable, &c., with about eight acres of land, pleasantly situated on Croton Lake. Good fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire at No. 42 Greenwich-st., New-York, or of JAMES W. ROBINSON and W. J. WIXSON, at the Bank, Sing Sing.

TO LET, AT TARRYTOWN—A WELL-LOCATED house, with or without the furniture, within five minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landing, on reasonable terms, for the Summer season, and possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, room No. 9. HENRY STORMS, Agent.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, in perfect repair, with 15 large rooms, with all modern improvements on the Crescent, at Astoria, L. I., with barn and 28 lots of beautiful land, fruit and ornamental trees, &c. The highest ground in the village. Apply to WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 433 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings, and 3½ miles north of Yonkers, with coach house, stable, orchard, and a few acres of land, apply to L. H. PIGSOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., FOUR MILES from New-York, three genteel houses; rents from $150 to $350; communication by steamboat or stage. Apply to G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, TWO houses, with as much land as may be required, five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt apply to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM Mamaroneck dépôt, New-York and New-Haven Railroad—the old homestead farm of Nathaniel Brown, Esq., deceased, containing 126 acres of fine land, (about 24 acres woodland) two good apple orchards, cherries, pears, and a large variety of small fruits. The dwelling is two story, frame 36 by 44, handsomely situated, well built and in good order. The barn, stables, carriage-house, &c., are large, convenient, and in good order. Apply to JAMES BAXTER, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND farm, with six acres of land, near Milton Landing, well stocked with fruit. For further particulars, inquire on board the barge *Milan*, foot of Murray-st., from Tuesday to Friday inclusive or address the subscriber, Milton, Ulster Co., New-York. J. HARDLEY.

A HANDSOME VILLAGE RESIDENCE and farm of 31 acres, with choice fruit, &c., will be sold at a great bargain, or exchanged for a house in Brooklyn. Possession immediately. Diagrams at No. 51 Liberty st. C. H. OLIVER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres, with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—A GENTLEMAN, OF MEDIUM AGE and active business habits, is desirous of purchasing with well located real estate in this City, the share of a partner who is retiring from a well established commercial business. The property, at cash valuation, is worth over the above amount, and at least that value of capital, clear of doubtful debts, must be shown to belong to the other party. The highest references will be given and required. Address with real name, F. W., Box No. 2,720, Post Office.

$50,000—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE (in amounts to suit purchasers.) The best invention of the age. The proprietor has averaged over $200 per day for five months, and the last ten days engaged in the sale, over $300 per day. Call or address C. C. G., at Lovejoy's Hotel, Park Place, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; or address by letter.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED WOOD Moulding and Planing Mill, or an interest therein, now in full operation in Jersey City. With the business will be sold a valuable patent right, machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., all in complete order. Parties desiring to purchase, can call for a few days and judge for themselves. Inquire at the Wood Moulding and Planing Mill, corner of Green and Morgan-sts., Jersey City, N. J.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a person with a small capital, in an old and popular establishment, doing a good business, situated about 90 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River. Owner wishes to retire on account of ill-health. Address N. T. CURTIS, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

TO DENTISTS.—THE ADVERTISER WILL RENT his office, reception room, &c., furnished, or sell fixtures. Location very desirable, with first-class practice, for which no bonus asked, to a gentleman of fine professional qualifications. Full particulars by addressing, one week, D. D. S., Union-square Post office.

PATENTS—A RARE CHANCE.—ONE-HALF (ONLY) of two valuable patents,—a Gauge and a Plane-Stock, which supersede all others—will be sold for a mere nominal sum to an energetic business man. (No other need apply.) Address J. BRYANT, Brooklyn, New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Central Sales Rooms, Willoughby st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, the following valuable Brooklyn property:

1. The 3 story brick house and lot No. 14 Elm-place, with the buildings in the rear.
2. The two 3-story brick stores and dwelling-houses and lots, Nos. 126 and 128 Fulton-av.
3. The three 3-story brick stores and dwelling-houses and lots, Nos. 73, 75, and 77 Fulton av.
4. The two 3 story brick mastic-front houses and lots, Nos 108 and 110 Lawrence st.

Terms at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 24, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Bleecker-st., by order of Executors—

An assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and rosewood chairs, couches and sofas, covered in plush and hair-cloth; Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloth, marble top centre table, rosewood extension dining and papier mache quartette tables; large pier glasses and slabs, window curtains and cornices, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of glass and china ware, comprising gilt and white China tea-sets, cut glass decanters, goblets, champagne and wine glasses, silver and plated ware.

Also, an organ and an assortment of kitchen furniture.

Catalogues now ready at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—ON THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood [illegible] suites, in brocatelle and hair cloth, Turkish easy [illegible], rosewood marble top etageres, with plate-glass [illegible] backs, rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and side [illegible], sideboards, rosewood and mahogany marble top [illegible] washstands, commodes, rosewood and mahogany [illegible] steads, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, &c., elegant [illegible] marble-top chamber suites, French plate mantel and [illegible] glasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and [illegible] grain carpets, &c. Also, three sewing machines, [illegible] patent.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a drab chestnut-colored saddle horse, about 15½ hands high, warranted kind and gentle in single and double harness, or under the saddle; a superior easy rider; sold as the owner has no further use for him; is well suited for a lady's saddle horse.

Also, a small horse, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle, and suitable for an express.

Also, an extension-top buggy.

Also, a single harness.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF BEST City made household furniture. J. W. HUNT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of household furniture carpets, mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware, crockery, cutlery, glass ware, fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.

Parties desirous of obtaining furniture for [illegible] seats or the City, will find this sale worthy of their attention, as this is the best assortment ever offered at [illegible] sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced packer. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY (Wednesday,) June 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds upon branches in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith. Also, a beautiful assortment of marble and alabaster fancy goods, Roman and Bebe vases, card receivers, supported by dolphins, Etruscan vases, urns, Bardigilio vases, &c. Together with bronzes, Bohemian glass vases &c., &c. Sale positive.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHING, FURNITURE, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a small assortment of household furniture carpets, gas-fixtures, tête-a-tête lounges, curl maple chairs, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of really good custom-made Summer and Winter clothing, by order of an Assignee. The sale will be without any reserve, and without regard to weather.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the stables No. 31 Crosby-st., 12 valuable horses, several new wagons, 1 second hand carriage, harness, &c. Also, 1 light rockaway carriage, and 1 fine, large, light calash, for family use. To be sold without reserve, by order of assignee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 300 CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a varied stock, comprising a full assortment of men's women's and children's boots and shoes. Sale without reserve.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

PIANO-FORTES. — HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON

AN ELEGANT NEW PIANO—ALL ROUND corners, carved legs, inlaid name board, with two years' guarantee; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Second-hand Pianos, of good make, in rosewood cases, at great bargains. Agency of Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Prize Melodeons. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS.
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE STOCK OF A MANUFACTURER declining business for sale, at less than wholesale prices; 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave, rosewood cases, very rich in tone and light elastic touch, fully warranted. Apply at the Piano Bazaar, No. 424 Broome st., a few doors east of Broadway, second floor.

MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD grand diagonal carved piano, finished back and front, with four round corners, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A FAMILY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for their piano forte, will dispose of it for nearly half price for cash; a $400 instrument, full seven-octave, round corners, carved case, inlaid with pearl, splendid tone, best City makers, nearly new. Apply at the residence No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte will be sold at a very great bargain, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Warranted perfect in every respect, and unequaled in tone. Apply to No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FURNITURE

BLACK-WALNUT COTTAGE BEDSTEADS of new and beautiful designs, the best selection in this City; prices $4 and upwards. Children's bedsteads and folding cribs, convenient to take to the country. Mattresses of all kinds made to order and for sale very low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARRANTED superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, LIGHT TOP WAGON, HARNESS, saddle, &c. The horse is kind and gentle and good saddle horse; the wagon, made by one of the best City makers, is nearly new, having been used but very little. Will be sold low, solely for want of use. Can be seen at THOMPSON'S Stable, East 13th-st., two doors west of 3d-av.

WANTED—TWO PAIRS OF FINE CARRIAGE horses, handsome and of fine and showy action. Bay color, with as little white as possible, and long and full tails. From 15.3 to 16 hands high, and not over the latter. Speed not so much an object as fine action and appearance. Address, with particulars and price and where they can be seen, Box 166 Post Office, New-York.

AN EASY-GOING SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE—L. I. BLACK-HAWK—every way right, for pleasure, speed and comfort also; short fifteen hands high; good in harness. Apply to N. DODGE, No. 28 East 18th-st., before 12 M.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, FIFTEEN AND A half hands high; a stylish driver, single or double; suitable for any purpose, either City or country. Can be seen for this week at No. 2 Vestry, near Varick-st.

FINANCIAL

$400,000

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 10 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.

The present debt of the city is..................$3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c..of 4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to..................33,623,564

More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,825,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.

The population of the city is..................70,000

Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO.
No. 51 Wall-st.

[illegible] BURRALL HOFFMAN, } J. S. CRONISE,
[illegible] CAMPBELL. } JOHN GELSTON

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phoenix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns,
Doubloons,
XX Francs,
X Guilders,
X Thalers,
DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER.
} Bought and Sold.
BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST.
Coupons payable June and December.
For sale by WM. & JOHN O. BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.
Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Banker, No. 76 Beaver-st
Issues letters of credit, available to travelers in all parts of the world.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gascon Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857 hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department May 28, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferrable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, }
ST. PAUL May 25, 1858. }

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in [illegible] years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Ney-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York
H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858 }

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 13d-av., [illegible] 7th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY SIXES WATER LOAN.—These Bonds mature July 1, 1882, interest payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York. Payment of interest is secured by the water-rents, which are now considerably in excess of the amount annually required for the Coupons. The surplus over interest and expenses was $12,000 in 1857. The good faith and credit of the city are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 10 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against [illegible] promissory notes, given by H. Ward, of [illegible] W. Carpenter. Ice & Co., Agents. [illegible] Sept. 24, 1857, the other Oct. 1, 1857—[illegible] lost or stolen, but [illegible] indemnity given.
PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] H. WARD.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible] Coupons [illegible] $400,000 [illegible] of th[illegible] paid on [illegible] the office [illegible]
SCOUCHARD [illegible]

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST [illegible] the above city falling due [illegible] day of July next, will be paid on and after [illegible] No. [illegible]
WOODRUFF [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
$12,000 Ohio and Mississippi 2d Mortgage Bonds, (Western Division.)
$3,000 Wheeling City Bonds.
$4,000 Potsdam and Watertown Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds.
5 shares Nassau Bank..................$100 each.
40 shares Ocean Bank..................$60 each.
50 shares East River Bank (Hypothecated)..................$25 each.
Next Regular Sale Saturday, 26th inst
Sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE. — ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of '838, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company at maturity on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Pa. on Tuesday the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH	CHAS MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	THOS W PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS.	JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by
WM. G. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.
Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MARYSVILLE City and Yuba County Bonds. Coupons on the above Bonds for interest due 1st of July, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., of Marysville, Cal.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS on Henderson County Bonds, due July 1, will be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York City.
S. S. PHELPS & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY. APply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash, Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board,
GEO B ELY, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No 108 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment
By order GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Second-av. Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will close on the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock, and remain closed until July 7.
D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1858. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on or after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from date to July 1.
F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—New-York, June 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Three and One-Half per cent will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 19th to 30 h June inclusive. By order of the Board. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost,
M. O. Roberts	P. E. Birckhead,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Oliver M Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson,	John B. Murray,	J. J. Salomon,
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	Francis Randall.
	Chas. P. Hayes.	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President,
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office. No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 18 Wall-st., June 17, 1858.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
This Company, having withdrawn from the Associated Insurance Companies, is prepared to receive applications for Fire and Inland Navigation Risks on the most favorable terms.
Dealers are notified that the scrip issued for the last four years, amounting to 105½ per cent., is ready for delivery, and interest annually on the same is payable in cash, on demand. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.
Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent., to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.
HENRY BECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

BANK NOTICES

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF [illegible]th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this [illegible] to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
[illegible]HOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................$130
Second Cabin Passage..................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................$110
Second Cabin Passage..................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY......July 21
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY......Aug. 18

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL..........July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT....Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst.
A steamer will start from the Company's wharf at Jersey City with the passengers, at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail July 7.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
The Splendid and Favorite U. S. Mail Steamship
ISABELLA,
WILLIAM ROLLINS, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, June 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, stopping at CHARLESTON and KEY WEST.
The ISABEL having been just refitted and thoroughly overhauled, renders her one of the most desirable steamers afloat for comfort and speed.
For passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA succeeds on Saturday, June 26. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including Stateroom, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th st. landing.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River. Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID AND FAVORITE pleasure barge IRENE may be chartered by Sunday Schools, Pic-nic parties, Clubs &c., for excursions by sun or moonlight. Apply on board to the Captain, at Wetmore's Wharf, foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

IRON AND HARDWARE

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted Nos., for sale at a great discount from market prices, for sale by A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

LIGHTNING RODS—OTIS PATENT—THE only safe rod in use. Also, cheaper rods without insulation. All thoroughly put up for 6 cents per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No 455 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to..................$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..................5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..................5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 4:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 3:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

TRAVELERS FOR THE WEST, SOUTH, North and East should procure APPLETON'S GUIDE. It contains through routes, illustrated with maps, a large General Map, a Time Indicator and late Time Tables, &c. Price 25c. For sale by booksellers, news agents, and boys in the cars all over the United States. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer
ALICE PRICE,
JOHN BORDEN Commander,
will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednes'y, June 23, 11½ A. M	Wednes'y, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Thursday June 24, 12 M.	Thursday, June 24, 4 P. M.
Friday, June 25, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 26, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 27, 2½ P. M.
Monday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Monday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 29, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock and Branch Port.
Stages for Squan and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

MORNING BOAT FOR SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—The new and splendid steamer GEO. T. STANLEY, Capt T. B. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson-st. EVERY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, (SUNDAYS included,) landing at Strykers' Bay, Hylers, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack Sing Sing and Haverstraw—landing at Amos-st. each way.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 2½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D C HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for the removal of the remains of ex President MONROE, from this City to Richmond, the capital of his native State, have designated FRIDAY, 2d July next as the day on which the public ceremonies in this City shall take place.

A full programme of arrangements for the procession, and the solemnities on the occasion, will be published in the papers of Thursday, the 1st of July next.

All Societies, Associations and Orders, in or out of the City, desiring or intending to participate, will please communicate with the Corresponding Secretary, at the Mayor's Office City Hall, on or before the 29th inst., in order that places may be assigned them in the procession.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Ch'rm'n, }
MICHAEL MURRAY, }
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee on part of the Board of Aldermen.
JOHN LYNES, }
JAMES OWENS }
CHARLES H HASWELL, }
THOMAS A. DUNN, }
GEORGE P. BICKFORD, } Committee on part of the Board of C'cilmen.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, }
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE Sec'y. }
RICHARD SCOTT Corresponding Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP IN the livery business at No. 204 4th st., carried on by the subscribers, under the firm name of SCARROTT & HUGGINS, is dissolved by mutual consent. E. SCARROTT is authorized to collect all debts due the firm, and he is to pay all partnership debts. E. SCARROTT will continue the business at the old stand.
E. SCARROTT.
S. J. HUGGINS.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the ship chandlery business, under the firm of COLES & Co.
OSCAR COLES.
JAMES G. CHALMERS.
EDWARD B. THORP.
June 21, 1858.

MEDICAL.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; LEAVENWORTH, New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount. Dr B will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WARD CURES GONORRHŒA, CHANcres, gleet, strictures, and all other sexual diseases—especially celebrated for his success in the most difficult cases that baffle the skill of less experienced physicians. Those cases hardly seen by others once in a lifetime are seen and treated by him every day at his private office. What distinguishes him from all, and what enables him to perform cures so quickly, is the particular care he takes with those who have contracted diseases; thus he prevents secondary affections. There are thousands suffering from these diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies are the sole reliance for permanent cure. Dr WARD invites all the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere to give him an early trial. Cure guaranteed without mercury. Price $1. Medical pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome st.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "*Certificats d'Etudes*" from the following eminent Professors in Paris, (where he resided several years,) *and which are to be seen by every one*, viz.: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicetre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certaint of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D's in 10 years.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

MEDICAL

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—HAVE YOU GOT THE diarrhœa? If so, use that certain cure, the Cordial Cognac Bitters. Are you billious? Use the Cordial Cognac Bitters. Do you wish to prevent an attack of the cholera during the coming warm weather? Then use the Cordial Cognac Bitters. Are your digestive organs impaired? Then use this Cordial, and relief will quickly follow. The Cordial Cognac Bitters is an article devoid of humbug; although it has not been paraded before the public in every newspaper in the country *à la* quack medicine, its virtues are known, not only in this country but throughout Europe. The proprietor does not claim that this Cordial will cure every disease that the human race are subject to, but that it will cure what he specifies has been proved in thousands of instances. Let no family be without it. For sale by S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York, Sole Agent for the United States. Also, by druggists, and all respectable bars throughout the country.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Depôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 3, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."

EDMUND A. BRUSH, }
HENRY LEDYARD, }
SHUBAEL CONANT } Commissioners.
ALEXANDER D. FRASER, }
WILLIAM R. NOYES. }

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, June 25 at 12 o'clock, (NOON,) for the mason work and carpenter work necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house on the site now occupied by Primary School, No. 49, in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," and "Proposals for carpenter work," respectively, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, } School Officers
JOHN KENNARD } of the
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } IXth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing a portion of Ward School No. 15, in said ward, with desks, seats, settees, &c., according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be accompanied with the name of at least one responsible and approved surety. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN MASON, } Building Committee of
SAM'L. GILLIS, } the XIth Ward Board
WM. CUMMINGS } of School Officers.

TO PAINTERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPerly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, for painting the interior of Ward Schools Nos. 23 and 24 in the VIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of Mr. A. Macrey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be separate for the painting of each School, and accompanied with the name of one responsible person, as surety, in each case. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on behalf
THOMAS WHITE, } of School Officers of
WILLIAM CANTWELL, } the VIth Ward.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting and furnishing Ward School No. 7, in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed necessary for the public interest to do so, and each proposal must be accompanied with two responsible names as sureties. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," and "Proposals for Painting."

DANIEL SLOTE. }
GEO. H. CLARK. } Committee.
JACOB RAYNOR. }

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTACHMENT of the ship *Queen of the Pacific*, her tackle, apparel and furniture. Notice is hereby given that a warrant has been issued against the ship *Queen of the Pacific*, of the port of New-York, whereof T. B. Dubois, is her last commander, and that all persons who claim to have any demands against the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "Of proceedings for the collection of demands against ships and vessels, and the acts amendatory thereof" are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the officer who issued the said warrant, within three months from the first publication of this notice to wit, the 23d day of June, 1858, or that their remedy against such ship will be forfeited. Also, that the said ship will be sold for the payment of the claims against her unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein appear and discharge such warrant according to law within three months from the first publication of this notice.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.
Attorneys for Christian Croman,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW YORK, June 22, 1858. je22-law 3mW

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY W. JOHNSON and ANDREW FOSTER HIGGINS against WASHINGTON JACKSON and WASHINGTON JACKSON, Jr.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty two dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1858.

MAN & PARSONS Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
my26-law10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE OF APPLICATION, FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES NEWMANN, Insolvent: Notice first published May 12, 1858. Creditors to appear before Hon S. D Morris, County Judge of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of July, A D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the effects of said insolvent, and he be discharged from his debts, &c.

EDW. FORBES TRAVIS,
Proctor for Petitioner, No. 41 Park row, New-York.
my12-law10wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of A. R. Macdonough, No. 15 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next. Dated New-York, June 21, 1858.

ELIZABETH LEE.
je23-law6mW A. SCHUYLER BOYD,
Administrator and Administratrix of William Lee.

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—PRICES: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 36 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 22.
Cut this out.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., }
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858. }

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

NEW-YORK CITY.

A SEA CRASH.

A New-York Brig Run Down and Abandoned—Officers and Crew Missing—The Vessel Fallen in With and Brought to this Port.

The Telegraph at the Highlands reported, early yesterday morning, a hermaphrodite brig in the offing in a crippled condition, making her way slowly towards Sandy Hook. A nearer view of the craft showed that she had evidently been in collision with some vessel and had been badly damaged. About 11 o'clock the steam tug *Ocean*, formerly the *Newsboy*, ran out to the brig and took her in tow, and before 2 o'clock she was along side the dock in this City. The brig proved to be the *Isabella Beurmann*, Captain Tamss, which was cleared from this port on Monday, and sailed on Tuesday, the 15th inst., for Port au Prince, with a valuable assorted cargo, consisting of provisions. The vessel was in charge of Mr. John Porter, late the first mate, and two seamen, of the brig *Caroline*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, which had fallen in with the brig on Saturday morning last, when in latitude 38° 05′ N., lon. 72° 45 W., which is 150 miles Southeast by South of Barnegat. The *Caroline*, Capt. Whiteberry, left this port for Aspinwall, on Wednesday, the 16th, only one day behind the unfortunate brig, and fell in with her at 7½ o'clock in the morning. On boarding her, she was found to be abandoned, and in a sinking condition. The appearance of the vessel showed that she had come in collision with a large vessel, apparently but a few hours before, which had stove in her port bow from the night-heads nearly to the fore-chains, breaking the bowsprit short off at the stem, and crushing in the entire head planking and framework below deck. The bowsprit and jibboom, with all the stays attached, were towing alongside; one anchor was hanging to the starboard cathead, which had also been partially carried away, the topsails were all clewed up, and the mainsail was lowered and hanging overboard; there was six feet of water in the hold. Two boats were turned bottom up on the deck load, showing that the crew had probably been taken off by the boats of the vessel with which she had been in contact. All the bedclothes, small stores, charts, papers and trunks had been taken away, and there was no logbook, or writing of any kind to indicate who the officers, crew or passsengers were, where the vessel was from, or any other particulars. A lady's bonnet and hood found in the cabin suggested that there must have been one or more female passengers. In the staterooms was found a good supply of staple provisions, and there was one good compass in the binnacle. Two demijohns of bad liquor which were found in one of the lockers, Mr. Porter threw overboard as a precautionary measure.

After inspecting the situation of the vessel, and calculating the chance of getting her into port, it was decided to make the attempt to save her. She was evidently too valuable a prize to be allowed to sink. The first step was to nail canvas over the yawning chasm in her bows, to keep the water out, the vessel's deck being already level with the sea. The whole crew of the *Caroline* then went on board the derelict vessel, with the exception of the captain and cook, and the pumps were immediately set to work. Meantime Mr. Porter, the mate, with great exertion cleared away the broken spars and rubbish, by the aid of an axe he found on board. In this operation he spent nearly two hours, during which he was plunged under water at almost every pitch of the vessel, and was at last so exhausted as to be obliged to be hauled on board by a rope tied round his body. The chain to one anchor was then cut by a top maul and cold-chisel, and five fathoms of it, with the anchor, were let go; this was the only method of clearing the wreck. The luff-tackles were rove, and the head stays set up to support the masts. These operations occupied the whole day, and at 7 o'clock P. M. the vessel was freed from water, and ready to start on her voyage to New-York. She had, however, been headed to the northward all day, under easy sail.

After taking on board some small stores, Mr. Porter, with two shipmates, (William Thompson, of Philadelphia, and John Johnson, of Rotterdam,) parted with Capt. Whiteberry, who steered south, and made sail for Sandy Hook. Luckily the wind continued light and variable, and although there was considerable sea, the brig made good headway. The pumps were kept constantly going, and neither of these hardy seamen obtained more than a few moments' sleep until they came in sight of the Highlands, which they made early yesterday morning.

The following is a list of her cargo: 956 barrels flour, 460 do. pork, 27 do. beef, 8 tierces hams, 54 drums codfish, 67 kegs 15 casks butter, 175 kegs lard, 35 boxes cheese, 30 do. sugar, 200 do. soap, 22 bales 1 hogshead tobacco, 100 half barrels rice, and a quantity of lumber on deck. It is valued at about $20,000, and the vessel at five to six thousand, principally insured in this city.

The following passengers sailed in the *I. B.* on the 13th inst.: J. D. St. Herman, Jules Villars, Miss Eliza Alexis, and John Privauz. These persons, no doubt, have safely escaped on board the vessel which run the brig down, and will be heard from before long at some Atlantic port.

The *Isabella Beurmann* was built in Newcastle in 1852, is 198 tons burden, and was owned by J. D. Murray. She was chartered by Delafield & Warren.

Brig Picked up at Sea.—The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Caroline*, Captain Whiteberry, hence for Aspinwall June 18, when in lat. 38° 05′, lon. 72° 45′, at 7:30 A. M., fell in with brig *Isabella Beurmann*, Captain Tamss, hence for Port-au-Prince, (cleared 14th inst.,) abandoned. She had been apparently run into; she had all sails clewed up. The bowsprit was broken short off, and was towed alongside. The The port bow was stove in. The port anchor and cathead were fast to the bowsprit; the mainsail was hanging overboard. A boat's crew from the *Caroline* went on board, and having sounded her pumps, found six feet of water in her. The *Caroline* left on board of her Mr. John Porter, first officer, and two seamen, who pumped her out in six hours, then made sail, and brought her safely to this port. She was towed to the City by steamtug *Ocean*, and now lies at the foot of Burling-slip.

The following passengers sailed in the *I. B.* on the 13th inst.: J. D. St. Herman, Jules Villars, Miss Elisa Alexis and John Privauz.

The following is a list of her cargo: 950 bbls. flour; 460 bbls. pork; 27 bbls. beef; 8 tierces beef; 8 tierces hams; 54 drums codfish; 67 kegs, 15 tubs butter; 175 kegs lard; 35 boxes cheese; 30 boxes sugar; 200 boxes soap; 22 bales and 1 hhd. tobacco; 100 half bbls. rice, and a quantity of lumber on deck.

The Ocean Regatta.

The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, which is to come off, or rather commence, on Thursday next, promises to excite unusual interest on account of the length of the race, and the trial it will give to the sea-going qualities of the different yachts which will be engaged in it. Should the wind be from the eastward, obliging the fleet to beat the first half of the distance against a head sea, the race will not only be an exciting one, but will involve a new test of their sailing qualities. Very much will also depend upon the skill of the various commanders in the management of the yachts in a sea, in taking advantage of the tides, particularly after they shall have doubled Montauk. To-day will probably decide whether the trip is to be extended around Block Island. It is already suggested that the next race should be a grand sweepstakes around Nantucket, and it is not impossible that the larger portion of the fleet may some day make a trip to Bermuda and back. It will be seen that the *Julia* has not been entered. The reason is said to be that her owner is unwilling to be the recipient of any more prizes, and not that he fears to try her qualities at sea. The following are the

ENTRIES.

Haze	Schooner	H. W. McVicker.
Silvie	Schooner	W. A. Stebbins.
Favorita	Schooner	A. C. Kingsland.
Widgeon	Schooner	Wm. Edgar.
Undine	Sloop	L. W. Jerome.
Rebecca	Sloop	J. G. Bennett, Jr.
Madgie	Sloop	R. F. Loper.
Una	Sloop	W. B. Duncan.
Minnie	Sloop	S. W. Thomas.

Board of Supervisors.—The Board met yesterday, at 3 P. M., the President in the Chair. It was resolved that the rooms in the Hall of Records now occupied by the Surrogate be appropriated to the use of the Register as soon as they are vacated by the Surrogate, and that $500 be appropriated for fitting them up.

An application was received from the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, for an additional Court-room, wherein to hold double term of the Court.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Stuart, was adopted:

Resolved, That the charges for board of detained witnesses shall not exceed at the rate of 50 cents per day for each person the same to be for board, washing, and all other contingent expenses.

The sum of $175 was appropriated for fitting up the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and $20 was appropriated for fitting up the office of the Commissioners of Jurors, No. 3 Chambers-street.

A communication from the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, inviting the Board to be present at the review of the Police by the Governor to-day was read.

Mr. Purdy (having left the chair) presented a letter from Mr. John Q. Aymar, expressing the hope that the Board would not accept the invitation, and by refusing to accept it, "show, on behalf of the people, the reprobation of an act which has struck at our liberty, and deprived us of our dearest rights." Mr. Purdy said Mr. Aymar was a well-known merchant and his words should be heeded.

Mr. Blunt thought this communication should not be considered; members should vote from their own convictions, and not according to those of private individuals.

Mr. Tweed said the Police Commissioners never treated the Board well, and the Board should return their treatment. He was not for accepting the invitation. The invitation was finally accepted by 7 members voting in the affirmative and 5 in the negative.

The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, in favor of paying the bill of John McArthur for expenses incurred in the arrest of Mason Thomas, $100 15, was presented and recommitted.

The report of the Committee on County Officers, in favor of paying Messrs. Lewis & Blood $797 25 for law books furnished to the different Courts, was presented and laid over.

The report of the Committee on County Officers, in favor of denying the petition of the Joint Committee on Accounts of the Common Council, asking the Board of Supervisors to appropriate money to enable the Committee to employ searchers, &c., was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, returning, without his approval, the resolution passed by the Board, appropriating $1,000 for fitting up the court-room of the Court of Special Sessions.

Mr. Stuart moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. It was adopted unanimously, without debate.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.

Fires.

Fire in Madison-street—Narrow Escape.—At a few minutes to 1 yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a room on the upper floor of the tenement-house No. 129 Madison-street. James Lucas, a sailor, who occupied the room, being suddenly awakened by a blazing light, discovered that his bedclothes were on fire, and that the furniture of his room was all ablaze. Jumping out of bed he leaped out of a window upon the roof of the house adjoining, having nothing but his shirt on, and barely escaping with his life. The timely arrival of the firemen fortunately prevented the fire spreading beyond the room in which it originated. The loss to Mr. Lucas was about $150, and the building was damaged about $100. The fire produced considerable consternation among the inmates of the house. Several, in expectation that the house would be consumed, commenced carrying their furniture into the street.

Fire in Greenwich-street—Other Narrow Escapes.—At 3½ A. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the lower part of the two-story frame building No. 718 Greenwich-street, occupied by Peter Romaine, as a feed store, and Aaron Myers, as a grocery and liquor-store. Mr. Myers sustained a loss on his stock and fixtures of $1,500, which is nearly covered by an insurance of $1,300 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. Mr. Romaine estimates his loss at $400. Insured for $600 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. Three families occupying the upper story narrowly escaped with their lives. Most of the persons were taken from the building by means of ladders. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The building belonged to Mr. Stemle, of Hackensack, New-Jersey.

In Houston-street.—A boarder in the house No. 131 Houston-street went to bed leaving a candle burning, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was awakened by finding the window-curtain in a blaze. The fire was speedily extinguished.

In Second-avenue.—At 9 P. M. on Monday, a slight fire occurred in one of the rooms of the tenement house No. 342 Second-avenue, caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp. Damage trifling.

The Turf for 1858.—Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, June 22, match $500, mile heats, to wagons:

W. Peabody's brown gelding, (to 150 lbs. wag.) 1 1
H. Woodruff's s. m. *Annie Laurie*, (to wagon.) 2 2
Time, 2:43—2:41½.

This trot was a spirited affair, and well contested. The brown gelding had the call in betting. $100 to $60. There was a large attendance present to witness the sport.

[Advertisement.]

How Jenkins Didn't Catch Fits.—Jenkins is a married man. Jenkins is a Son of Malta. Jenkins is President of the Harmonic Fellows. The other evening the H. F.'s gave their annual dinner. Mrs. Jenkins gave "Simon Peter" repeated warnings not to "make a beast of himself;" but Jenkins has a short memory, so he soon forgot them. A little beyond midnight, Mrs. J. was awakened by Jenkins inquiring, in strains poetic, whether he wasn't "A jolly good fellow, good fellow, good fellow?" A curtain lecture followed, in which she rated him for coming home with a brick in his hat. "All your own fault, my dear," he hiccupped; "if you'd a' let me get one of Knox's Summer Hats I'd nevr a' put a brick in that." He was right. The man who'd injure one of Knox's Summer style would rob a charity hospital. Knox's is at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Gases.

The powerful heat of the sun, from street, alley and lane, and every mouldering heap, raises all kinds of noxious gases, causing disease in many shapes to seize the body. The shield and safeguard at this season are

Brandreth's Pills.

When headache, fever, cold chills and lassitude attack you at this time, Brandreth's Pills will afford an immediate relief, and an easy and early cure. Principal Office No. 294 Canal street. Sold also at No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street, at 25 cents a box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

Coates' Improved Portable Gas Warks for the Country—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada, or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. Coates, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

S. COATES, No. 376 Broadway,
or to
D. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 207 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

Jessie Wharton at Barnum's this Afternoon—To accommodate families and enable them to see this stirring and effective drama, redolent as it is of American history and sterling patriotism, and return home before dark. This evening two pretty pieces are given at Barnum's, in one of which Blanchard and his dog, are the "stars."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Zephyr Merino Under-garments,
For hot weather,
At greatly-reduced Prices,
Will be found, as usual, at
Rankin's, No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Ladies whose complexions are blemished by eruptions of any kind may remove them by a single pot of this Ointment. It gives a healthy tone to the external fluids. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

Getting out of Debt.—The New-England Congregational Society's Church in Williamsburg is one of the largest and pleasantest buildings for Church purposes in Brooklyn. It was completed in 1853, at a cost for Church and lots of $40,000. On the 1st of January, 1855, there was still owed on this $27,000. It met with sundry misfortunes then,—the roof was blown off in a tornado, and other mishaps increased the debt to $30,000. Since that time the Society, which is not large, nor embraces any men of great wealth, has set itself to clear off the debt, and has succeeded so far as to wipe out $21,000 of it. Of this amount $5,000 was subscribed on the 21st of May at a Church meeting. Internally the Church prospers finely. Rev. Wm. R. Tompkins has been its pastor for less than two years, during which period 70 persons have been received into the communion, and some 20 more are to be admitted a week from next Sabbath. The pew rental this year is 50 per cent. more than last year. A Strawberry Festival and Fair is given by the ladies of the Society to-day and to-morrow, the proceeds of which go towards repairing the church. This is the church of which the Rev. Thomas Beecher was awhile the pastor.

The Brooklyn Horticultural Society's June Exhibition, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, opened yesterday. The display is a very fine one. It will close to-night. On Thursday evening the grand Floral Promenade Concert will take place, commencing at 8 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 22.

35,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	93	25	Erie Railroad....b60	17⅜
5,000	Missouri State 6s	87¾	400	do.......b3	17⅜
4,000	do	87¾	100	do.......b3	17⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s. nb.	86	450	do.......s3	17¼
1,000	Brook. City 6s	99	100	do.......s30	17⅛
1,000	N.Y.Cen. Bds.'76	96	450	do.......s3	17¼
2,000	Erie 4th Mtg. Bs	60	50	Pacific M. S. Co	75¾
1,000	E.R.K.C.B.,'71	32½	100	do	76
1,000	Har.R.R. 1st M.	82	510	Hud. Riv. Railroad	27
1,000	Har. R.R. 2d M.	76½	100	do.......s30	26⅝
500	Har. 3d M. Bds.	60	164	Harlem Railroad	10¼
2,000	Ill Cen.R.R.Bds.	84⅞	50	Harlem R pref'd	23
1,000	do	84¾	100	Reading R.......s5	44
4,000	Ill. Freeland bs	83	500	do	44⅛
12,000	LaC &M. l. g. bs.	34¾	500	do.......s10	43⅝
5,000	do.......b30	34¾	100	do	44⅛
5,000	do.......s10	34¾	20	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	21⅝
4,000	do	34¾	200	do.......b3	21⅜
5	Hanover Bank	90½	25	do	21⅜
5	Metropolitan Bank	109½	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. p.s	43½
25	Bank of Com.......c	103½	5	Cleve. Col.& Cin. R.	92½
15	Bk. of State of N.Y.	100½	15	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	85
15	Am. Exchange Bk.	103¼	850	Cleve & Tol. R.	32⅜
25	Imp.& Traders Bk.	105½	100	do.......s30	32⅛
34	Del. & Hud C. Co.	100	100	do.......s60	32
110	Penn Coal Co.	74¼	100	do	32⅛
300	Gardiner Gold Co.	1	100	do.......c	32⅛
850	N. Y. Central R...s3	82¼	100	do	32¼
50	do.......s3	82¼	100	do.......b60	32¼
100	do.......s60	81⅞	200	do.......s5	32
100	do	82	315	do	32
200	do	81⅞	100	C.& Rock I.R.R.b60	72
100	do.......s30	81¾	300	do	71¾
100	do.......s60	81¾	100	do.......b60	71¾
100	do.......b60	82	100	do.......s60	71
150	do.......s10	81⅞	25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	19½
50	do.......s10	81¾	250	do	19½
10	Great Western I. Co.	110			

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	Missouri St 6s	87¼	12	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	82
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s.'90	93	150	do	81⅞
500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	84¾	250	do.......s3	81¾
5,000	do	84⅝	100	do.......s10	81⅝
5,000	do.......s60	83	25	Erie Railroad	17
5,000	do.......b60	84⅝	300	do	17⅛
2,066	LaC &M.L.G.Bds	34	50	do.......s30	17
1,000	do	33⅝	50	do.......s3	17
14,000	do	33⅜	100	Reading R. R.	44⅛
10,000	do	33	200	do	44⅜
40	Pac. Mail Stm Co.	76⅛	100	do.......s3	44⅛
100	Gal. & Chi R.R. s10	84	200	do.......2d	44⅜
64	Chic & R. I. R.	71⅜	100	do.......b10	44⅝
20	La Crosse & Mil. RR.	6½	100	Mich S & N.Ia.pf.b60	43

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Harlem 3d m. bs.	57	30	Gallatin Fire In.Co.	98
4,000	Mil. City 7s	44	30	Indemnity F In.Co.	85
4,000	Mil & H. R. 8s '78	26	50	Firemen's F. In.Co.	142
1,000	LaC. & M. ld. gt.	32½	100	Safeguard F. In.Co.	30
10	Bk. of State of N.Y.	100⅜	80	East River F. I.Co.	98¼
30	Metropolitan Bk.	109¾			

Tuesday, June 22—P. M.

The demand for Money to-day is moderate. There is less borrowing on Stock securities than usual, and the rates are, as a general rule, not over 4 ⅌ cent. There are occasional exceptions in favor of State collateral, at 3@3½ ⅌ cent. Short-date mercantile bills are scarce, and the current discount on choice names is 4 ⅌ cent. Bills running 4@6 months rule 4½@5 ⅌ cent. The advance in London Exchange to 109½ ⅌ cent., noted yesterday, (by a transposition of figures our own report was made to read, erroneously, from 109½@109⅛,) was indifferently sustained to-day. The additional business for the steamer *Asia*, sailing direct to-morrow, was quite moderate. The market left off 109⅜@108½ for first-class bank bills. Francs are firmer at 5.13¾@5.12½ to the dollar. We hear of no export demand for Bullion. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $122,523; paid out $221,699, and held at the close, $7,462,508.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange, this forenoon, the demand on most of the list was quite dull, and the *Bear* account at the Board being largely in the ascendant, as it has been for several weeks past, advantage was taken of the comparative absence of outside orders and of all appearance of *Bull* support, to multiply contracts at lower prices. The decline thus established, as compared with Monday's dealings, was equal to ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central; ⅛ ⅌ cent. on Erie; ¼@½ ⅌ cent. on Reading; ½@¾ on Rock Island, and ¾ on Galena and Chicago. These stocks were affected from the general dullness of the market. A more important decline was submitted to on Toledo shares, owing to the influence of the yearly report, and the stock sold down to 31½ ⅌ cent.—the sales yesterday being 33@33½. The sudden advance from 30 to 35½ ⅌ cent. in La Crosse Land Grants was not sustained. There was a free offering to-day at 34¾@34½ at the early session of the Brokers, and 33½@33 in the afternoon. State Stocks were steady, though not so high by ¼@½ ⅌ cent. on Tennessees and Virginias. Missouris brought 87½ again, and that price bid at the close. Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal shares were steady. Pacific Mail firmer by ½@¾ ⅌ cent. The *short* sellers of the stock, after putting out about 400 shares within the few days past, offered to increase their contracts in the afternoon at 30 days' option, though not below the cash price. The general dealings left off dull; neither party of operators disposed to move with much decision. The scarcity of most of the speculative shares, as strikingly manifested for some days past in the delivery of maturing contracts, seemed to qualify the tameness of the outside demand. New-York Central and Erie are lent on the Street without interest, and ½@¾ ⅌ cent. for the week past is for the use of Reading.

The earnings of the New-York Central Road for May settle up $557,965, against $655,256 same month last season.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO, MAY 1.

Funded Debt	$3,841,635
Capital Stock	3,343,712
Floating Obligations	383,982
Total	$7,569,329
Gross Earnings, year ending April 30	930,252
Operating Expenses	496,462
Net Income	$433,790

The above figures are from a semi-official statement of the report to the late yearly meeting of the shareholders. Against the floating debt the Company have $112,408 cash assets. Out of net earnings of the year, all the funded and floating interest was paid, and $48,281 applied to the Sinking Fund. The present administration found on 1st September last a floating debt of $489,784, to reduce which, to meet their other obligations through the crisis, they sold $476,000 Income Bonds at 50 cents on the dollar.

The dividend announced yesterday as for the *Norwich* and Worcester Road must have been for the *Nashua* Road, as no such dividend has been declared at Norwich.

The well-known Philadelphia firm of Dry Goods Importers of Stuart & Brother have established a branch house in this City at No. 12 Park-place, under the style of George H. Stuart & Co. The salesroom here will be under the superintendence of Mr. S. G. Goodrich, Jr.

The American Fire Insurance Company has declared a half yearly dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. The managers report $30,000 surplus after payment of the dividend. The Metropolitan Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable on and after the first Monday in July. The Bank of New-York, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent. payable July 1. The Boston and Providence Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., payable July 1.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,425,232	$940,076	$1,386,472
Previously reported	34,881,192	34,914,686	27,821,271
Since Jan. 1	$36,306,424	$35,854,762	$29,207,743

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. Thompson Brothers.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. di.
New-York St. Currency...30c. ⅌ 100@	⅜	Illinois and Wis.	1@1¼
New-England and New-Jer. 15c. ⅌ 100@	¾	Virginia	⅝@ ¾
		Michigan	—@1
		Tennessee	2⅞@3
Phil.& Balt.15c. ⅌ 100@	¾	Free Ind	1 @1¼
Interior Penna.	⅝@ ¾	La. and Mobile	—@ ¾
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝	Canada	½@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind. and Missouri	⅝@ ¾	Assorted packages N. Y. State, ¼ discount.	
South Carolina & Georgia	⅞@1	Assorted packages N. Eng. States, ⅛ disc't.	
North Carolina	1 @1¼		

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	112	40 Acres	115
80 Acres	90	80 Acres	93
120 Acres	79	120 Acres	83
160 Acres	89	160 Acres	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	buying ¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes ⅌ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ⅌ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Quar's	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	Spanish ½ and 1-16th ⅌ oz.	1 21 —
Five Franc Pcs	97@ —	Gold.	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ 3 86
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pcs	7 85@ 7 86
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doubl's	16 40@16 60
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl's	15 50@15 60
Old Am. Half Dls.	1 04@ —	Gold Am. Old	6 ⅌ c. pm.
Old Am. Qr. Dls.	1 02@ —		

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of May, 1858, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Years.	Earnings.
1858	$557,965 64
1857	655,256 61
Decrease	$97,290 97

We have been requested to call attention to a notice of the payment, by the New-York Central Railroad Company, of $200,000 State stock, at maturity, issued to the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company.

The following is a comparison of the receipts, expenses, and net earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the months of April and May, of the past two years:

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1858, two months	$143 886 13	$55 797 11	$88,089 02
1857, two months	116,909 65	60,985 66	55,923 99

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company for the month of May, 1858, were

1858, were	$87,180
Corresponding month last year	81,478
Increase	$5,702

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Seneca County Bank, held at Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., the 8th of June, 1858, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: William V. I. Mercer, Schuyler Skaats, Thomas Foster, Bartholomew Skaats, Addison T. Knox, Aaron D. Lane, Edmund Gay, Ebert Taylor, Aaron R. Wheeler, Thomas Hillhouse, Sydney Warner, Pearly P. Howe, and Perez H. Field.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Bartholomew Skaats was unanimously elected President.

The Boston *Traveller* reports the following legal decision on a Bank controversy in that city:

"Several years ago, Mr. Thomas Hooper, then Teller of the Merchants' Bank, obtained of the Teller of the Atlantic Bank, Mr. Ward, twenty-five thousand dollars, in the bills of the Atlantic Bank, for which he gave a certified check. These bills were used to make good his account with the Merchants' Bank, and were found entire in his trunk after he committed suicide. The Merchants' Bank, however, refused to redeem the check or return the bills. The decision of the Court is in favor of the Atlantic Bank, with interest, in all about $30,000."

We have heretofore adverted to the premature attempt of the Chicago and Burlington Road managers to force a sale to their Company of the Galesburg section of the Peoria Road, which they have been running, in common, under a lease from the Peoria Company. The movement was based upon the hope that such a sale might be brought about on their own terms by the supposed financial necessities of the Peoria Road and the good offices of a single Director in their interest. But the general meeting of the Shareholders of the Peoria promptly negatived this proceeding. A letter from one of the New-York Directors, dated Peoria, June 17, says:

"At the Stockholders' meeting of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, held yesterday, we had everything our own way, by electing a Board decidedly opposed to the sale of the west end of our road. Inclosed you will find a list of the gentlemen elected, and a copy of the resolutions 'adverse to the sale to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, or any other parties.'

'At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at the Court-House in this city, yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, by the following votes: *Peoria*—N. B. Curtiss, 8,055; Wm. S. Moss, 8,811; George C. Bestor, 7,178; Wm. R. Hamilton, 7,274; Wm. H. Cruger, 8,586. *New-York*—Charles A. Secor, 8,201; Samuel Gilman, 8,844; Thomas C. Fields, 8,814. *Toledo*—A. Boody, 7,278. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

On motion of L. G. Pratt:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the meeting, that the sale by this Company to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, of that portion of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad from Galesburg to Burlington, would be fatal to the best interests of the said Peoria and Oquawka Company, and that we hereby instruct the Directors *non elect*, that we, the stockholders, are opposed to the sale of that portion of our road to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, or to any other parties.

Motion of Mr. T. C. Fields:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, this day elected, be and they are hereby duly authorized and empowered to make such necessary arrangements, contracts and agreements for the operation of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad, as may be necessary to insure the completion of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad from the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central to the west line of the State of Indiana, and secure the integrity and directness of the line from Burlington on the Mississippi River to Toledo in the State of Ohio.'"

Money Circulars for Europe.

New York, Tuesday, June 22, 1858.

The leading features of our Stock Exchange during the eight days elapsed since the 14th inst. have differed but little from those of the preceding week. The demand for State Stocks and for bonds of Cities in good credit, has been well sustained, and prices of these securities are gradually advancing. The speculative shares alternately rise and fall without appearing to have any decided tendency either way. Prices of these generally receded during the three days following the date of our last advices; later, a partial recovery took place. Illinois Central Railroad Bonds and Shares have been unfavorably affected by the disaster to the City of Cairo. State Stocks—There have been heavy transactions in Missouri 6 ⅌ cents, and in Tennessee 6 ⅌ cents., with a rise of ¾ ⅌ cent. on former and ¼ on latter. Virginia 6's have risen 2 ⅌ cent., North Carolina 6 ⅌ cents, 1, and California 7's (old and new) ½. Our quotations for New-York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Stocks are ex. interest due 1st July. City Stocks—Those favorably known have been in good demand. We notice the negotiations at 82½ ⅌ cent. of a large lot of Louisville Water Works 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, part of the issue of $672,000 for which we make room among our weekly quotations. There have been moderate sales of Memphis 6's guaranteed by State of Tennessee, of Louisville 6 ⅌ cent. (Railroad) and Peoria 7's at previous prices. Some Wheeling City Municipal 6's were sold at 80 and interest. Railroad Bonds—The amount of business in these has been very limited. Illinois Central Constructions have declined 3 ⅌ cent., Illinois Central Freeland Bonds 3¼, Michigan Central 8's 1, and Erie Sinking Fund 4 ⅌ cent. Erie 1st and 2d mortgage have risen 1 ⅌ cent. There have been sales of Hannibal and St. Joseph 7's at 64¾, a rise of 5 ⅌ cent. New-York Central 7's are quoted ex-coupon of 15th inst. Railroad Shares—With the exception of Reading, which have been very active and advanced 1½ ⅌ cent., prices are generally lower. The decline is ¾ on New-York Central, 4 on Michigan Central, 1¼ on Chicago and Rock Island, 1 on Galena and Chicago, 2¾ on Cleveland and Toledo, 3 on Illinois Central, and 2½ ⅌ cent. on Milwaukee and Mississippi. Money—The rates of interest remain very low. Short loans 4@5 ⅌ cent., prime indorsed paper 4½@6 according to maturity. Foreign Exchange—The demand has been moderate. Sterling has slightly improved; principal sales 109@109½. Francs 5 15@5 12½. DECOPPET & CO.

New-York, Tuesday, June 22, 1858.

Since our last report of the 8th inst., there has been no important change in the leading features of the Stock Market. Business, notwithstanding an increased movement in some of the more speculative securities, continues generally limited, and, except for State and prominent City Bonds, which have sustained upward tendency, prices during the fortnight have been unsteady. A want of confidence, sufficient to prevent investments to any extent, except in the most reliable productive securities, appears still to predominate in the minds of capitalists, and even the pacific tenor of the late advices from England, has failed to produce any decided improvement in the general tone of the market. For State Stocks there is a good investment demand, and generally a limited supply. The tendency of prices throughout the fortnight has been decidedly upward; Missouri 6s having advanced 2¾; Virginia's, 2¼; Tennessee's, 3; and North Carolina's, 2 ⅌ cent. New-York loans are very scarce, none being in market except some small amounts of long 6s, which are held for full prices. The last issue of $4,000,000 Treasury Notes was taken on the 14th inst., at 4½@4¾ ⅌ cent. interest. Congress, previous to its adjournment, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 5 ⅌ cent. stock, redeemable after fifteen years from 1st of January next, as it may be required to meet deficiencies in the Treasury. It is as yet uncertain when any of this stock will be put upon the market. In Railroad Bonds business has been limited, the demand being very moderate, and in some cases prices are lower. In Railroad Shares the business of the fortnight has been comparatively active, but principally of a speculative character—the purchases by the public continuing unimportant. The damages by the late freshets in some of the Western States, and the largely decreased earnings on most of the leading lines, render the payment of the usual semi-annual dividends somewhat doubtful, and prevent orders for investment. The reduction of fares for through passengers on the New-York Central and Erie roads had also an unfavorable effect, and prolonged the downward movement which prevailed in the early part of the fortnight. During the last few days there has, however, been an active demand for cash stock to meet maturing contracts, and most descriptions being scarce, prices have had an improving tendency.

The Money Market is without change. Call loans, 3@5 ⅌ cent. There is an increase in bank loans of $1,372,450, and a decrease in their specie balances of $393,876. The receipts of gold from California for the fortnight amount to $1,446,175, and the exports of specie to $82,934. For Foreign Exchanges the market has been unsteady, but for this mail rates have had an improving tendency, closing, however, rather heavy. CAMMANN & CO.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—JUNE 21, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,189,814	$1,661,000	$1,750,000	$262,000
North America	2,863,028	1,006,166	1,857,851	233,988
Farm. & Mech.	3,869,590	1,134,983	2,760,755	397,515
Commercial	1,450,000	376,000	877,000	126,000
Mechanics'	1,651,610	631,240	1,134,712	141,191
N. Liberties	1,307,000	495,000	1,204,000	102,000
Southwark	908,054	217,341	703,114	92,695
Kensington	651,089	241,319	537,734	107,465
P. Township	699,282	206,570	579,854	79,885
Western	1,472,993	337,603	1,013,812	134,895
Man. & Mech.	1,045,610	151,331	571,457	104,128
Commerce	752,940	155,629	550,236	104,365
Girard	1,779,477	338,458	1,834,913	158,280
Tradesmen's	645,621	134,665	595,177	76,740
Consolidation	466,441	103,352	305,688	60,455
City	716,055	147,839	343,253	83,440
Commonwealth	335,239	145,465	238,288	89,485
June 21	$23,609,903	$6,873,971	$15,857,904	$2,345,435
June 14	$23,796,085	$7,055,188	$15,883,806	$2,387,886

Real Estate—Tuesday, June 22.

We have no public sales of any account to report to-day. We hear of two or three private sales.

Mr. Adrian H. Muller reports the sale of house and lot No. 61 Grand-street, between Mercer and Greene streets, on the south side, lot 20.6x72, a small two-story brick house, for $7,300.

Mr. Charles Meeks reports the sale to Mr. Peter Zeglio of three four-story, English basement, brick houses, 16.8x50, lots 98.9, on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Second-avenue, and adjoining Col. Richard French's house, for $8,000 each.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell report the sale to the Rev. Dr. Spring, for a stable, of a 21-foot lot on the south side of Thirty-seventh street, 170 feet west of Broadway, for $3,000.

Notwithstanding business is dull, yet we find a cheerful inquiry for low-priced lots situated anywhere on the island, but especially in the vicinity of the new Park. Very few vacant lots are in weak hands, and prices are consequently firmly maintained. Any lot or lots which can reasonably be regarded as cheap, can now find plenty of buyers at shortest notice. Many wish to buy, few desire to sell. There seems to be a general conviction that the New Park will produce great changes in the value of all lots this side of One hundred and sixth-street. It has diminished the sum total of lots available for building purposes, and rendered more valuable and attractive those which remain. And as its own peculiar uses and attractions shall develop themselves, the desire to purchase in its vicinity for future improvement will increase. We hear strong fears expressed, which, in the minds of some, amount to firm belief, that the borders of the Park—Fifty-ninth street, Fifth and Eighth avenues—will be lined with lager-bier saloons and other similar establishments, to the great and permanent injury of property on those thoroughfares, as well as to good taste and good morals. This is a word in season to those whom it concerns, and forewarned is forearmed. That such saloons would prove a serious injury to neighboring property, no one will question, and it is to be regretted that there is now no law nor power to prevent such desecration and injustice.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Tuesday, June 22—6 P. M.

Flour market quiet; sales 1,200 bbls.; prices unchanged. Wheat—Small sales of prime White Kentucky and White Michigan, the former at $1 29@$1 30, and the latter at $1 25. Corn sells at 65c. for heated, and 70c., at dépôt, for sound. Whisky, 22c.

Oswego, Tuesday, June 22—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat in good demand. Sales 30,000 bushels, at $1 03½ for White Michigan; $1 for White Canadian; 76c. for Chicago Spring. Corn quiet. Freights unchanged, on Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c.@7½c., to New-York. No receipts by lake. *Canal Exports*—4,400 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 14,000 bushels Corn.

Buffalo, Tuesday, June 22—6 P. M.

Flour a shade easier. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $3 75@$3 87 for Superfine Illinois and Wisconsin; $4@$4 25 for Extra Wisconsin; $3 90@$4 for Superfine Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $4 12@$4 37 for Extra do.; $4 50@$4 67 for Double Extra do. Wheat dull and closed firm. Sales 17,000 bushels at 73c@74c. for Chicago Spring; $1 07 for good White Ohio. Corn dull; sales 7,500 bushels, at 61c. for Lower Lake. Oats dull and nominal, at 38c.@38½c. Whisky dull; held at 22c. Freights dull; 10c. on Wheat; 36c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 70,000 bushels Wheat; 14,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 67,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats.

Mobile, Tuesday, June 22.

Cotton—Sales, to day, 1,500 bales at 11½c. for Middling. Sales of the last three days, 5,500 bales; and receipts 470.

Charleston, Tuesday, June 22.

Cotton—An average business was done to-day, but we have no quotable change in prices to report.

Savannah, Tuesday, June 22.

Cotton slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 22.

Flour nominal. Whisky declined to 18½c. Mess Pork declined to $15. Bacon and Bulk Pork dull and drooping.

Chicago, Tuesday, June 22.

Flour quiet. Wheat steady, at an advance of 1c. Corn dull. Oats steady. *Shipments to Oswego*—17,000 bush. Wheat. *Receipts*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 94,000 bush Wheat; 96,000 bush. Corn.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 22.

Flour is in but little inquiry, the demand for export being very limited. Wheat is quiet; White, $1@$1 15; Red, 90c.@$1 05. Corn firm and scarce; Yellow, 74c. Whisky firm at 23c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $17@$17 50.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 22.

Flour in active demand, and steady. Wheat steady; Red, 95c.@$1 07; White, $1 05@$1 18. Corn quiet, at 73c.@75c. for Yellow and White. Pork lower; Mess, $17. Beef dull.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 21.

The sales of Cotton to-day were only 2,000 bales; prices, however, are firm, the *Persia's* advices having had no effect. Sugar is buoyant and ⅛c. higher. Tobacco steady. Flour has an advancing tendency; sales of superfine to extra at $4 50@$5 50. Corn tends upwards; sales at 73c.@75. Provisions are very dull and heavy. Gunny Bags are in but little demand.

Charleston, Monday, June 21.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,700 bales at the extremes of 10c.@12½c., the market closing with an advance of ⅛c.@¼c.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, Jnne 21.

Cotton market quiet, but steady.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 90; $1,200 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57¾; $14,000 do., 57½; $250 Schuyl Nav. B. Loan, 74; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 50¼; $3,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65; $1,500 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 58; $1,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 80; $1,000 Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '46, 90; 100 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 9½; 33 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾; 1 do., 41⅝; 2 do., 41½; 150 Elmira Railroad, 10¾; 50 Catawissa Railroad, 6¼; 7 Lehigh Navigation, 48½; 15 Reading Railroad, 22¼; 50 Minehill Railroad, 63; 49 Harrisburg Railroad, 55½; 25 Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 14; 32 do., 14¼; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 98; 20 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 57; 15 Girard Bank, 11¼.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, —; Philadelphia 6s, 96@96¼; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 96@96¼; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100½@104; Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾@90; Reading Railroad, 21⅞@22¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 68¾@69¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½@41¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 86¾@87¼; Morris Canal Consolidated 41@45; Morris Canal Preferred, 100@101; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57½@57¾; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7½@7½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 14@14½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 64½@65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 49@50; Long Island Railroad, 11¼@12; Girard Bank, 11@11¼; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48¼@48½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9½@9¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 58@58½; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6¼@6½; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	June 23
Arago	New-York	Havre	June 26
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 1
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 1
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	July 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 9
New-York	Glasgow	New York	June 12
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	June 16
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 16
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 12
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	June

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Persia, from Liverpool—W. J. Ward, Mr. E. White, Baron Wellerstead, Mr. Harmany and lady, 2 children and servant; Miss Astor and attendant, W. B. Astor, Mr. Astor, Mr. Kerhardy and lady, John Plaile and lady, Mr. Riley and lady, John Hancock, F. A. Satter, George Burgess, Gerald F. Dale, J. E. Gall, E. O. Burker, George Cockburn, David Graham, Master Kercheral, E. S. Ames, J. Carry, Mr. Wells and lady, Mr. Mills, Miss Mills, Daniel Stewart J. H. McKim, T. B. Strange, Mr. Codingly, Dr. Banten, J. H. Hart, Mr. McCauley, Hon. Evelin Ashley, G. Desukin, Miss Dalsia, Mr. Alberto, Wm. Billing, O. W. Bird, H. C. Cameron, Mr. Field, Mr. Mack, Mr. Mack, 2 children and servant; Lord Richard Grosvenor and servant, H. Frederic Cavendish, Henry Cauthra and lady, W. F. Dominick and lady, Mrs. Dominick and sister, F. F. Meagher, Mr. Brooker and child, E. Figueros, G. J. Jones Mr. Thomson, Henry James and lady, Mr. Spedding, Mr. Dorman, Charles Shorpless, Mr. John Shutter Smith and lady, Mr. Hortey, and wife, Mr. S. B Davies, Mr. Elyman, A. Jacobs. Mr. D. Robertson and lady, Mr. Green, Mr. Holes, Mr. Holestye, Mr. E. H. Buckley, Mr. J. B. Shaffield, Mr. McIlwaine, Dr. T. Bulard, Mr. John McCaine, Mrs. Walsh, Miss James, Mr. James, Master James, Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. S. Shapleigh, Mr. Depost, Mr. Elafougade, Mr. Chas. Scott, Mr. David Deangles, Mr. Adals, Mr. Wince, Mr. Viennot, lady and child, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. J. Davies, Jr., two Masters James, Mr. Wm. Kutter, Mr. Blankerson, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Wm H. Hayward Gough, Mr. Hardoff, Mr. Mans, Mr. Richmonds, Mr. John Vkiley and wife, Mr. Laycock and child, Mr. Finley, Mr. E. Braham, Mrs. Sarah Neal, Mr. Jas Richmonds, Mr. Jeron, Mr. Jacob Gittfried, Mr. Olor Mikkleson, Mr. W. Casibury, Mrs. McIlwaine, infant and servant.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—G. Crassy, Miss Susan Hill, Miss Trevere, S. Wakell, Capt Backus, U. S. A., and lady, J. H. Edwards and lady, Mr. Schroeder, Miss P A. Lane, Mrs. M. S. Lewis, Jno. Nilan, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bishop, Geo. S. Brown, S. M. Boughton and lady, H. F. Willink, Sr., Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs S. H. Pryer, Miss Fanny Schryer Miss J. Oakley, Herman Hursch and lady, Miss Doran, Kate Wakelee, Mrs. W. G. Dickson, child and nurse, Miss Minnie Willinsk, Miss Watson, M. W. Graves and lady and child, Mrs. Hunt, E. D. Eldridge and lady, Henry W. Elcridge, J. King, L. H Woodman, Mrs Nichols Geo. Tillotsen, Frank Strout, Capt. Jno L. Dunton, Miss Stafford, A. Landon and lady, Miss Crenshaw Jno Neal, lady and 3 children, Eliza J. Walker, Miss Redding, W. H. White, J. Howell, W. H. Holmes, R. H. Sullivan, Thos. Foster, A. C. Ancona, A. C. Coffin, S. Arkwight, B. L. Howe, J. C. Beale, and 40 in steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Mrs. George Gordon, Miss Gregg, Miss Robert, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Edward Paddleford, Jr., infant and nurse, Miss Scanlan, Miss Bella Harrington, Miss F. Minis Mrs D. Minis and servant, Miss R G. Minis, Miss C. Minis, Mrs. J. P. Jones, Miss Anna De Lyon and servant, Miss Mary Whitney, Miss Julia T. Whitney, J. Whitney and lady, J. F. Wheaton, lady and infant, Master S. J. Wheaton, Thos. Taylor and lady, W. B. Norris, L. Daniels, Jas. McMullin, B. P. Freeman, W. H. Ross, Capt. R. T. Brown, Mrs. Chas. Ellis, child and servant, A. P. Nourse, P. Lathrop, B. Bernhard, V. Meyer, T F. Wenman, E. H. Rice Jno. W. Nevitt, C. Mumerlyn, Geo Turley, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamer Atlanta, from Charleston—J. Thompson, David Cohon, E. Byrne, R. K. Slaughter, James Norman, D. Chapin, Ernest Miller, Mrs. T. T. Smith, Mrs. J. Thompson, and 8 in the steerage.

In bark Chevallie, from Bahia—Mr. and Mrs Austin, of Rhode Island.

In bark Venus, from Curacoa—A. P. Brandon, J. del Monte, J. C. Prince, Mrs. Narr, 2 children and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4 29 | Sun sets......7 35 | Moon sets......2 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5 08 | Gov Island..5 57 | Hell Gate......7 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 22

Cleared.

Steamships Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard. Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool, C. Carow; J. Bates, McCullum, Hong Kong, Goodhue & Co.; R. Center, Arnold, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.

Brigs Giller, (Norw.,) Wenestrup, Constantinople, Funche & Meinche; Orkney, (Br.,) Murphy, James, Phillips & Co.; Loanna, (Br.,) Chisholm, Pictou, C. A. De Wolff; Cyclone, McCarty, Portland G. L. Hatch; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Pearman, Bermuda, W. A. F. Davenport.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool June 12, 10:46 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. June 16, lat. 53 33, lon. 32 40, passed R. M. steamship Africa, bd. E.; June 21 lat. 42 48, lon. 63 58, passed ship Great Republic, bd. W.; same day, passed ship Success, bd. West.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah 64 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sunday, 12 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Huntsville, 15 miles N. of Hatteras.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, 8:20 P. M., off Hatteras exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston.

Steamer Atlanta, Layfield, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Planet, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Ship Hermine, (Brem.,) Strichen, Bremen April 28, with mdse and 42 passengers to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Has been 17 ds. west of Sable Island, with light westerly winds and very foggy weather. Crossed the Banks in lat. 42 20—saw no ice.

Ship Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool May 3, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co—vessel to C. Grinnell. June 1, lat. 42 8, lon. 48 40, passed two immense icebergs.

Bark Chevallie, Anderson, Bahia May 25, with hides and coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Ship North Wind, Gore, London May 9, with coal to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had strong westerly winds until the last ten days, since calms and fogs.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa June 11, with skins, &c., to Boonen Graves & Co. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Barbara, Hodges, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to C. Clark.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Sadler, Eastport 10 ds., with lath, fish, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem via Gloucester, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Eliza Frances, Barnsdale, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Monument, Anderson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to C. Clark.

Schr. Adelia Kelley, Baracoa June 13, with fruit to C. Ackerly.

Schr. Richard Pierce, Woolen, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds. from the Delaware, with coal.

Schr. L D Wentworth, Ryder, Jacksonville, E. F., 9 ds., with lumber to Pillsbury & Sanford.

Schr. Frances A. Godwin, Fairchild, St. Mary's, Ga., 9 ds., with naval stores to Watson & Meyer.

Schr. C. L. Baylis, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C, 4 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Howard, Lawrence, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. L. J. Wentworth, Ryder, Jacksonville 9 ds., with pine to master.

Schr. R. Pieray, Wooster, Georgetown, D. D., 12 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Cramer, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Telfair & Co.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Hayden, Plymouth, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. N. Casey, Cudmuth, Plymouth, N.C., 10 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Cock of the Walk, (Br., of Falmouth, Eng.,) Sherries, Palermo, May 4, passed Gibraltar 11th, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. G. H. Townsend, Culver, Guanica, P. R., June 13, with sugar to Kopish & Cook.

Schr. Helen Mar, Tooker, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Arno, Woodmanson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Lark, Hooper, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. E. P. Willard, Woodman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Joseph Franklin, Bennett, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Oneida, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Avon, Woodmanson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E W. Farrington, Robinson, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. E. Ross, Crane, Virginia 3 ds., wood to C. Clark.

Schr. Galena, Day, Hampden, via Provincet'n, ballast.

Schr. Charlotte, Shaw, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Armada, Elsey, Newburyport, in ballast.

Schr. Nancy Mills, Card, Dover, N. H., in ballast.

Schr. Chance, Keller, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Sarah, Elwell, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. D. T. Willits, Baker, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Adventurer, Warner, N. London, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Alexander, Blackwell, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. John Wright, Dickenson, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Lucy White, Arey, Rondout for Rockland.

Schr. Farmer, Ward, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ann Maria, Godfrey, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Oliver, Kelly, Boston, for Albany.

Sloop Mount Hope, Oliver, Taunton, mdse. to master.

Sloop Spartan, Harlow, Plymouth, lobsters to master.

SAILED—From Quarantine, ship Amelia, Wallace, for Falmouth, Eng.

Below.

Ship Great Republic, Limburner, from London.
Ship Success, Childs, from Liverpool.
Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, from Liverpool.
Ship Arctic, Zerega, from Liverpool.
Ship Castillian, Graves, from Liverpool.

Memoranda.

Returned.—The bark Clara Windsor, McEwen, hence for Port-au-Prince, while passing down the Bay, yesterday, went afoul of the schr. J. W. Pharo, of Tuckerton, coal-loaded, and at anchor. The bark had her mizen rigging damaged, rail and plankshear broken, and returned to repair. The schooner had bobstay broken.

Ship Ashore.—Capt. Stone, of the ship Golden Eagle, reports that he saw, on the 7th ult., the bark Hudson ashore, about three miles inside of Cape San Antonio light, stripped to the lower mast. The Hudson sailed from Cienfuegos on the 23d of April, for New-York, with a cargo of logwood and sugar. She struck on the reef near Cape San Antonio on the night of the 28th beat over the reef into deep water, but she leaked so badly that the captain, finding she could not be kept free with the pumps and by bailing, ran her ashore as above stated. The captain of the Hudson was afterwards taken off by a coasting vessel and carried into Havana.

Capt. Bryant, of the brig W. H. Stewart, from Liverpool 12th of April, reports that he experienced heavy weather in the Channel for 14 days; that on the 21st of April, in lat 49 41, lon. 9 10 W., he passed the wreck of a vessel waterlogged, apparently a brig, with her lower mast standing; and on the 11th ult. he supplied the Br. brig Amin Bey with what provisions he could spare.

Capt. Peckner, of bark Æronaut, arr. on the 19th, reports: 18th inst., lat. 38 4, lon. 74 30, spoke whaling schr. Chanticleer, of Provincetown, with 50 bbls. blackfish oil.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, June 22—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ships Buena Vista and Granite, 96 ds. from Callao.

Spoken, &c.

Emporium—schr., of Provincetown, on a whaling cruise, June 15, lat. 41 13, lon. 69 15.

Quickstep—schr., of New-London, at anchor, fishing, all well, June 20, Davis' Shoal bearing N. N. W. 15 miles.

Seneca—bark, from Baltimore for Buenos Ayres, June 20, lat. 36 30, lon. 71 30.

Will o' the Wisp—Br. schr., from Halifax for Bermuda, June 9, lat. 36 35, lon. 57.

Foreign Ports.

At Bahia, May 25, bark Ann E. Grant, from Pernambuco, disg.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MUSICAL
FESTIVAL,
JUNE 27, 1858.
First day, Grand Concert, given by
ALL THE PROFESSIONAL MUSICIANS
Of the City of New-York and Neighborhood,
Kindly assisted by
MADAME CARADORI.
MADAME ZIMMERMANN.
MR. PIKANESER,
MR. WEINLICH.
THE NEW-YORK ALLGEMEINER SANGERBUND,
THE NEW-YORK LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
THE NEW-YORK ARION SOCIETY,
THE HARMONIA OF HOBOKEN.
For Charitable Purposes.
CONDUCTORS.
CARL ANSCHUTZ. CARL BERGMANN.
A. PAUER. E. WEBER.
MAX MARETZEK.
LEADERS.
MR. NOLL. MR. THOMAS.
PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.
1. Overture—"Oberon"..........C. M. von Weber
2. Chorus—"O Isis and Osiris," from the Magic Flute..........Mozart
BY THE NEW-YORK SANGERBUND.
3. Overture—"Scherzo and Finale"..........R Schumann
4. Grand Chorus, with full Orchestra Accompaniment, "The Heavens are Telling," from the Creation..........Haydn
BY THE LIEDERKRANZ.
5. "Coronation March," from the Prophete....Meyerbeer
PART SECOND.
BEETHOVEN'S CHORAL SYMPHONY,
in D. Minor, No 9 Opus 125, for
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
including, in the last movement, four Solo Vocal Parts and Grand Chorus, by the Liederkranz, Arion, Harmonia, and other Vocal Societies, comprising
OVER 300 VOICES.
The Solo Parts by
Mme. CARADORI
Mme. ZIMMERMANN.
M. PIKANESER.
M. WEINLICH.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Balcony, Parquette and first tier Boxes..........$1
Reserved Seats, extra
Family Circle
Gallery
For sale by Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 669 Broadway; G. Sibell, No. 20 Wall st.; J. Schuberth & Co., No. 96 Spring-st.; Wm Hall & Son, 239 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music, at all of which places seats can be secured.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock
CARL ANSCHUTZ, President.
F. B. Helmsmuller, Secretary.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
The sale of reserved Seats and Tickets for the Grand Concert at the Academy of Music on the 27th of June will commence TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the following ticket offices:
Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
Messrs. J. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 96 Spring-st.
Messrs. WM. HALL & SON No. 239 Broadway.
Mr. SIBELL, No. 20 Wall-st.
And at the Academy of Music.
The Stockholders of the Academy of Music have on this occasion kindly resigned their own seats, and those seats will now also be for sale.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, President.
F. B. Helmsmuller, Secretary.

COAL $4 50 PER TON.—I AM NOW DELIVering to all parts of the City, free of cartage, the very best quality of Coal, suitable for furnace, grate, range or stove use, at the above low price. Families would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of laying in their Winter supply. Yard No. 104 Thompson-st., near Prince. P. DUNN.